Smite Until Our Foes
Bend on Their Knees

Nippon Times
Evening

Smash All Obstacles and
Come Out Victorious

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In News Spotlight

Yanks Listen in Befuddled Wonder As Roosevelt Spouts on Freedom

Many a war-harassed citizen in America raised his eye-brows in puzzled wonderment on the occasion of Jefferson's Birthday, April 13, as they listened to another of President Roosevelt's long-winded but empty oratorical efforts delivered at the unveiling ceremonies for a memorial dedicated to America's third President.

Lauding the "Drafter of the American Declaration of Independence," and lamely reiterating the hollow and meaningless utterances on freedom and the role America was supposed to play as defender of that freedom, the Chief Executive directed a blast against "tyrants and dictators" whom he professes to detest, while daily making himself the world's most powerful and detested dictator.

A gist of his nationwide broadcast as reported to Domei from Buenos Aires follows:

"It is highly significant that we dedicate this memorial to Thomas Jefferson, the upholder of freedom, in the very midst of the war now being waged for the acquisition of that freedom. Jefferson said that people who do not fight for the sake of freedom will perish, and we are today placed in a similiar position. Jefferson loved peace and he loved freedom, and more than once he was forced to choose between the two. As an ardent lover of freedom, Jefferson is closer to us than any other of our leaders in the past.

"For the attainment of the spiritual enhancement of the people, temporary sacrifice is essential. The Declaration of Independence demanded the acquisition of freedom and at the same time abolition of privileges. Jefferson believed as we do today that the government should be controlled by the people themselves and not by tyrants or dictators."

Press Comments

Wednesday, April 14
YOMIURI-HOCHI—Indo-Burmese Campaign
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Hitler-Mussolini Parley

Indo-Burmese Campaign

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The Anglo-Indian and Chungking combined forces which attempted to invade northwestern Burma were wiped out following the annihilation of the two Anglo-Indian divisions which had been massed at Akyab in northern Burma. Skilled strategy and gallantry on the field account for these victories. Thus the enemy campaign to wrest back Burma, which they had been vaunting since last fall, has been utterly shattered at the very start.

To recapture Burma is absolutely necessary for the United States and Britain if they are to invade East Asia. Since it lost its "blood-transfusion line" over Burma, Chungking has been reduced to the direst state of want and misery. Both its actual fighting strength and war consciousness have steadily declined. Should the fighting strength of Chungking be crushed altogether, the East Asia war strategy of the United States and Britain, which regard Chungking as their foremost line in their East Asia counter-offensive and are seeking to influence the course of the frontal war on the Pacific from a corner of the Asiatic continent at the sacrifice of Chungking, would be upset from the very root.

Consequently, the United States and Britain, regardless of appeals from Chungking or no, have gone out of their way to pledge absolute support of Chungking and reopening of the Burma highway. They invited General Ho Ying-chin, War Minister of the Chungking regime, to New Delhi to acquaint him with the impending Burma campaign and to incite him to continued resistance. Finally they moved with Chungking forces against Burma. But at the first blow dealt by the Japanese their conspiracy fell to pieces.

Roosevelt had ranted that he would join Burma to Chungking and with Burma as his advance base he would sweep the Japanese out of China and launch a major offensive on Japan itself from there. Hanson Baldwin and other military commentators had said that the road to Tokyo lay in the north, south or central Pacific and it would not be difficult to find innumerable islands in the Pacific over which the anti-Axis forces could advance but that would take too much time. The quick and surest way is the recovery of the Burma route. Thus they enormously counted on the spring offensive to turn the tide of war. However the Japanese have torn this spring offensive to pieces.

It is reported that Chungking is expressing complaints, resentful of the miserable manner in which the Anglo-Indian forces retreated. It was at such a moment that British Foreign Secretary Major Anthony Eden and President Roosevelt discussed post-war affairs, in which understanding was reached for the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union to rule the world and for the United States and Britain to manage the affairs of East Asia, thereby relegating Chungking to the status of a minor nation or even a colony of the great Powers. This did not improve the humor of the resentful Chungking leaders and it is said that they caused Soong Mei-ling, wife of Chiang Kai-shek now in America, to lodge a strong protest with Washington. Thus much strain has developed in relations between the Anglo-American camp and Chungking.

As is usual with those who depend on undependable allies, Chungking has lost all hopes for the future. The blow to it from the crushing defeat sustained by the combined forces on the Indo-Burmese border has been irreparable. It is only natural that there should now be severe oscillation in the Chungking war faction.

The Indo-Burma campaign has not only thus confirmed the feeling of despair on the part of Chungking but has also exercised no small influence on Indian psychology. The Burma Road leads to India. The goodwill shown by Japan is not confined to mere phraseology. It has permitted Indian nationals in Japan and its occupied territories the freedom of residence and released their frozen assets beyond legal stipula-

(Continued on Page 2)

Welles Creeps Behind Churchill's Back-- Promises India Independence If She Fights

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, April 13.—The willingness of the United States to help the Indians to have their own constitution if India would positively join the war against the Axis nations was emphasized by Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State, in his article published in the New York Times.

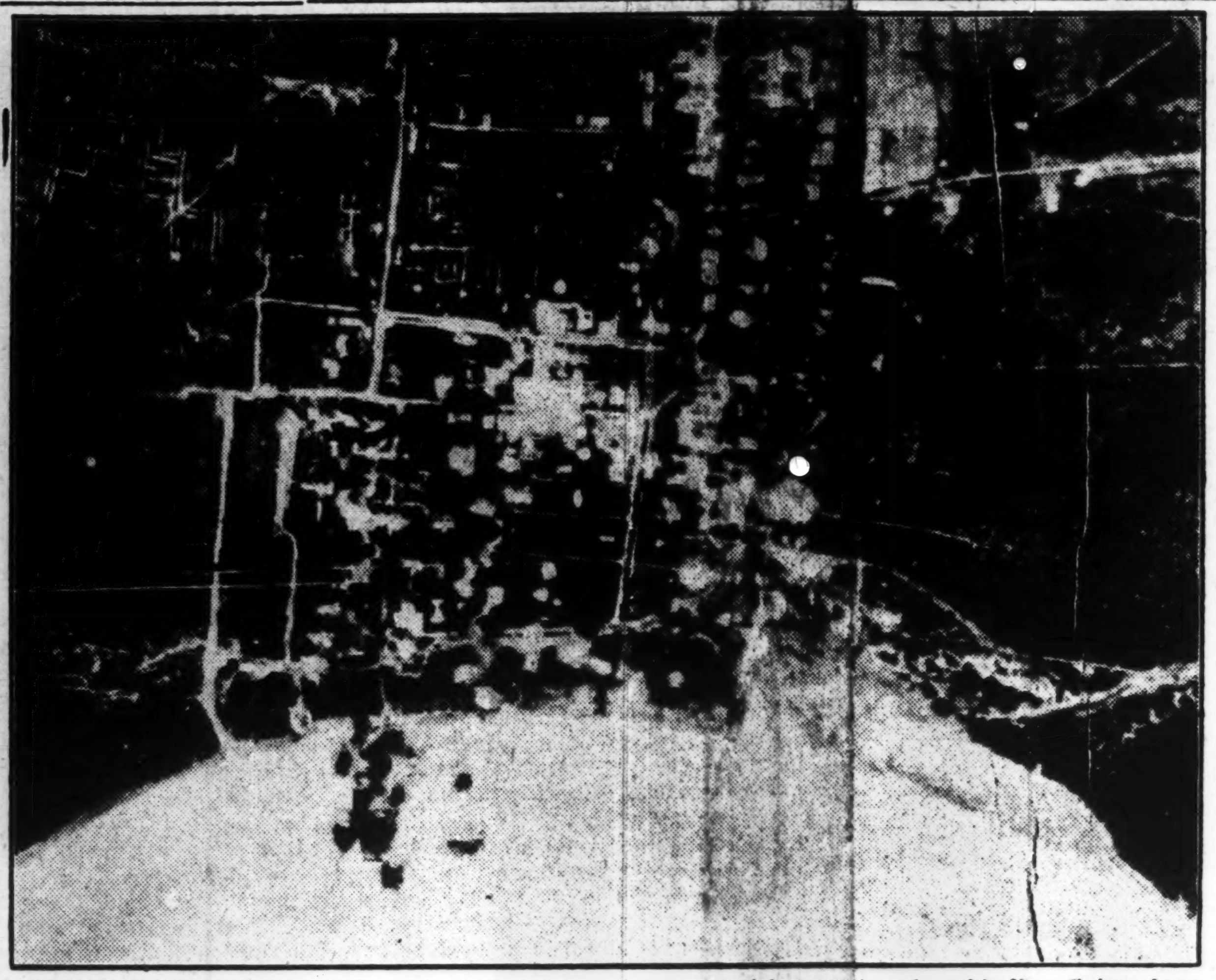
"At present, India is in an extremely delicate and complicated situation," his article said in substance. "Every action or movement of India will greatly influence the war situation. From this standpoint, the fierce struggle for Indian independence must be settled as early as possible. Looking over the history of the Indian controversy, it is found that the adoption of an Indian constitution forms the central question. This is to be most seriously considered today in solving the Indian problem. Already, India has been given an opportunity to adopt as early as possible its own constitution under wartime conditions. The United States is sincerely hoping to give every possible assistance to India."

Sumner Welles, however, did not touch upon when India would be given its independence. Yet he is trying to induce India to join positively in the present war by promising her a constitution. This is the same tactic which Britain adopted toward India, at the time of the first European War, promising her the status of a Dominion. Again the same bait is now offered by the United States to India, proving that such is a common method adopted by Anglo-Saxons.

But as the United States Undersecretary of State has promised a constitution for India and thus practically approved the complete independence of India despite the British sovereignty over that territory, it means that the United States is oppressing Great Britain as regard the post-war disposal of India.

Sumner Welles' article is therefore regarded very significant in revealing the truth concerning the loss of British authority in India, and in hinting at future prospects of British control in India.

Merauke Under Air Raid



Battered by heavy missiles of destruction dropped by the Imperial Air Units and raked by terrific machine-gun fire, valuable facilities and war material concentrated at this New Guinea base by the enemy, go up in smoke and flame as the roar of battle shatters the tropical stillness.
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

JAPAN-F.I.C. TIES GROW STRONGER

Cooperative Spirit Enhanced, Declares Yoshizawa in Saigon

Domei

HANOI, April 13.—"Japan expects the wholehearted cooperation of French Indo-China in the task of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," said Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, upon his return to Saigon on Tuesday after a four months' absence.

Interviewed by the newspapermen the same atfernoon, Ambassador Yoshizawa clarified the present and future relations between the two countries in the following vein:

"Japan's policy toward French Indo-China has undergone no change whatsoever. Japan entertains greater expectations regarding French Indo-China's cooperation to be manifested through the supply of various commodities to Japan. A marked improvement has taken place in French Indo-China's attitude toward Japan as compared with that of a year ago. The leaders of the French Indo-China Government have also come to evince a greater cooperative spirit toward Japan than hitherto. Japan, too, will not fail to live up to their expectations.

"I am glad to say that various economic measures, which were heartily agreed between the two nations have already entered a practical stage. Now, in consonance with such favorable tendencies, the general structure of the Japanese Ambassadorial Office will also be

(Continued on Page 2)

Food Outlook for 1943 Seen Gloomy in U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 13.—The Budget Committee of the United States Senate, for the purpose of investigating the food situation, had been requesting reports from the various organs concerned throughout the nation as to the anticipated food production for 1943 but the report was recently published by the Budget Committee in a very incomplete form, according to Washington dispatches reaching here today.

According to the details, out of 2,780 organs submitting food production forecasts, only 54 predicted increases, while 372 reported average crops and 2,354 expected decreases of 10 to 31 per cent.

It is now clear that America's program for an increase of 8 per cent over the banner crop of 1942 and an increase of 30 per cent as compared to the average year will have little prospects of realization, let alone the attainment of the average yearly output.

The reasons for the predicted decrease are given as shortage of labor, insufficiency of fertilizer and lack of farm implements.

Nippon Raiders Blast Enemy Supply Lanes

Crippling of American Stepping-Stones In Counter-Offensive Plan Is Objective Of Furious Raids by Japan's Air Units

The significance of the recent glorious results of the bombing raids on Oro Bay, and Port Moresby, New Guinea, by the Japanese Forces, together with the equally great results obtained in the Battle off Florida Island and in other campaigns in the Southern Areas, lies in hindering the enemy's attempt at attacking Japan.

In the Battle off Florida Island, 10 enemy transport totalling more than 50,000 tons were destroyed and in the recent raids on Oro Bay and Port Moresby, four transports, of about 20,000 tons, were smashed. Such a great loss of ships is a serious blow to the enemy forces in the Southern Areas who depend on transports for the supply of arms and other war necessities.

The enemy has been trying to speedily strengthen its air power in Australia by sending planes by aircraft carriers or via various land air bases. However, every time the enemy air strength was augmented, Japanese Air Units nullified the results. Whenever our forces raided an air base, enemy planes usually fled outside the fighting area, as they knew of our coming by means of sound locators. In a recent attack, enemy planes also attempted to flee but our fighter planes caught them and downed more than 60.

A glance at a map will show anyone that New Guinea is the first defense base of Australia. The enemy had been using Oro Bay as a supply base in operations to recover the northern territory of New Guinea which is occupied by Japanese Forces. But the serious blow inflicted recently on the enemy there will greatly hinder the future utilization of that port for offensive operations, and will also greatly affect the enemy's fighting strength in Northern New Guinea.

The enemy transports which were recently sunk by our planes had been carrying troops and arms, and other war material to Oro Bay, and their loss is of course a great blow to the enemy.

When one considers the damage the enemy has suffered in the Southern Pacific Area since last August, the true value of those operations can be realized. The following table gives a list of enemy losses, which, however, does not include small war vessels which were badly damaged and planes smashed on the ground.

War Vessels:	
Sunk	112
Damaged	43
Planes:	
Shot down	1,492
Damaged	181
Ships:	
Sunk	41
Damaged	9

Our damages were as follows:

War vessels:	
Sunk	21
Damaged	35
Planes:	
Self-blasted or not returned	497
Damaged	145
Ships:	
Sunk	15
Damaged	17

Offensive Assumed
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

Our Imperial Naval Air Units in the Southeast Pacific, having been markedly reinforced, have assumed a positive offensive, launching large-

(Continued on Page 2)

Envoy Chou in Harbin

Domei

HARBIN, April 13.—Chou Fu-hai, visiting special envoy of the National Government of China, arrived here by plane at 11:16 a.m. today accompanied by his suite from Hsinking where he had been conferring with Manchoukuoan leaders. He immediately registered at the Yamato Hotel where he will stay during his stop-over here.

Evatt to Visit London

Domei

LISBON, April 13.—Australian Minister for External Affairs Herbert Evatt, now visiting the United States, will also visit London, it was announced by British Prime Minister Winston Churchill in the House of Commons today. While in London, Evatt is expected to attend the meetings of the British War Cainet.

Indian Conference Opens

Domei

LISBON, April 13.—The Ninth Indian National Defense Conference was opened at New Delhi on Monday, with Viceroy Lord Linlithgow in the chair, it is reported from New Delhi.

At the conference, the question of food supply formed the central topic of discussion, but no decision has been reached for solving the pending food problem.

U.S. Launches 9 Ships

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 13.—The United States Maritime Commission announced today that six ships of the Liberty type, 10,500 tons, one large oil tanker, 34,000 tons, and two 600-ton ships for long cruises were launched, according to Washington reports.

U-BOATS GARNER 21 MORE SHIPS; SIX OTHERS HIT

Good Results Scored In Wide Sea Action-- 39 Sunk in 12 Days

Domei

BERLIN, April 13.—German submarine units sank 21 enemy ships totalling 138,000 tons and also torpedoed six other vessels in the Caribbean Sea and Northern Africa waters, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today.

U-Boats More Active

With the today's announcement of the Fuehrer's Headquarters of the sinking of 21 enemy ships aggregating 138,000 tons, the total number of enemy ships sunk by German submarines in the twelve days from April 1 to 12 reached 39 ships of 240,400 tons.

The recent results were mostly obtained in the North Atlantic, but German submarines are also active in South Africa coastal waters despite the strong autumn wind now blowing in that region.

German submarines had withdrawn from the Caribbean Sea, since August, 1942, because of the keen watch kept by the United States, which mobilized strong naval air forces, but since the beginning of the spring offensive, German submarines have again appeared in the waters off the eastern coast of the United States and also in the Caribbean area.

German undersea units, under the command of Admiral Doenitz, are being greatly strengthened daily, and to the distant open sea where formerly only a single submarine operated, now large submarine formations are being sent.

Concerning the recent submarine raid results, German authorities issued the following statement:

"The group of enemy transports which German submarines units sank in the North Atlantic recently was discovered just as it was heading toward the southern end of Greenland, after leaving Newfoundland. The transports managed to reach the southern end of Greenland, but as they tried to turn eastward, were attacked by German submarines. As a torpedo hit one of the transports, depth charges and guns were discharged. But German submarines continued the attack, despite enemy fire, and succeeded in sinking the enemy merchant vessels one by one.

"One German submarine inflicted slight damage on an enemy destroyer protecting the transports, but as the destroyer still kept on firing, the captain of the submarine brought his ship bodily against the destroyer, which consequently started to list and discontinued firing.

"The German submarines continued their cruise and sank one enemy oil tanker of 9,000 tons the same night."

Medway Admitted Lost

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 13.—The British Admiralty announced today that the British submarine mothership Medway was sunk in the Mediterranean in 1942, according to London reports.

The Medway was launched in August, 1929, and was of 14,600 tons. She carried two four-inch guns, and four four-inch wide angle guns. She was the largest submarine mother ship of the British Navy.

600 Tons of Raw Rubber Slated This Year for U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 13.—The United States Department of Agriculture made the following announcement regarding the amount of natural rubber to be produced for the year 1943-1944 on Monday, according to a Washington dispatch received here:

"The amount of natural rubber to be produced for this year will total about 600 tons. This amount will be delivered to the Rubber Storage Company for use in the war. Most of the rubber will come from the famous Guayule plantation in the Salinas Ravine, California.

"In addition to the rubber plantations recently established in Indio, California and on the Pacific coast, many small plantations are now being established in the neighborhood of Bakersfield as well as in Phoenix, Arizona, Las Cruces, New Mexico, and Brownsville, Texas."

Fiery 'Black Book' Presented to Faruk I

Domei

ISTANBUL, April 13.—Makram Ebeid Pasha, former Finance Minister of Egypt, submitted a "Black Book" to King Faruk I, strongly attacking the Mustapha Nahas Pasha Cabinet for its policy which may force Egypt directly into the vortex of war. The "Black Book" was also distributed freely among the leaders of Egypt and has caused a considerable sensation in the country. The contents of the "Black Book" have not been made public yet but informed circles at Cairo are saying that as the Cabinet controls the majority votes in the Parliament and is taking a policy of suppressing all attacks on the Government, Makram Ebeid Pasha took this step of submitting the book directly to the King. Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha hysterically attacked the "Black Book" at both Houses of the Parliament today, and also accused Makram Ebeid Pasha as a traitor, it is also reported.

GERMANS BEGIN NEW OFFENSIVE

Reich Forces Attack Outer Defense Line In Leningrad Area

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 13.—Crack German forces in the Volhov sector are reported to have launched a fierce, surprise attack upon the Soviet troops in the outer defense line of Leningrad. The attack was started on Tuesday, and a large-scale tank battle is now said to be going on between the two armies in this particular zone.

Desperately defending the railroad which is extremely vital for the defense of Leningrad, the Red forces are apparently putting up a stubborn resistance. As a matter of fact, the Soviet units repulsed the German attack as many as five times, but eventually their resistance was completely silenced by the Germans who succeeded in driving a wedge into the Soviet line. Though details are yet lacking, the Soviet troops are believed to have retreated from their former positions.

Meanwhile, it is pointed out, swift German bomber units on Tuesday strafed a large power generating station in Leningrad, inflicting heavy damages upon it. The ever-increas-

(Continued on Page 2)

Hongkong, Hainan Adopt Exchange on Yen Basis

Domei

CANTON, April 13.—Currency exchange at Hongkong and Hainan Island from Central and South China will be handled on the special yen basis (Yuan 100 of Central Reserve Bank note for ¥18 of military scrip), it was announced today by the Japanese Consulate-General here.

Despite the discontinuance of the further issuance of military scrip in Central and South China since April 1, Hongkong and Hainan Island have been designated as special districts where military scrip is the basic currency. Hence the present adoption of a special yen exchange system for these two districts.

7,476 R.A.F. Planes Lost

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 13.—The British air force lost, 7,476 planes, in three years and a half, from the beginning of the present war to the end of 1942, in various fronts not including East Asia, the British Air Ministry announced, according to London reports.

The announcement also stated that in offensive operations on European fronts, 4,616 British planes were lost, while 899 planes were destroyed in defensive campaigns in the same front. Also, in Middle East operations, 1,961 planes were lost.

Catroux, Eden Confer

Domei

LISBON, April 13.—General Georges Catroux, de Gaullist representative, conferred with British Foreign Secretary Major Anthony Eden today. Hurriedly returning to London from Algiers where he had conferred with General Henri Giraud, General Catroux had sat in conference several times with the de Gaullist Committee in England.

PUNITIVE UNITS TRAP 5,000 FOE NEAR TSINGTAO

Japanese Aided by Nanking Troops Hem Forces Under Chang

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN NORTH SHANTUNG PROVINCE, April 13.—In close cooperation with Nanking troops, the Japanese Forces have completely encircled some 5,000 Chungking troops under command of General Chang, commander of the 15th Brigade, near Showkwanghsien, 160 kilometers northwest of Tsingtao, it was reported here today.

Sweeping into action on April 5, the Japanese Forces reduced enemy strongholds at Tienlieuchwang, Lintan, Sanchiaomiao, Tienshihchuang and other points in Shantung Province and are now rapidly tightening the encirclement ring.

As a result of the Japanese encirclement operation, the Chungking forces were thrown into utter disorder, and Commander Ma Chung-lun of the 27th regiment reportedly has been killed in action while General Chang Ching-yut has disappeared from the battlefield.

Up to April 10, 2,500 enemy dead were abandoned on the battlefields, while 1,300 enemy troops were taken prisoner. War trophies include 1,800 rifles, one heavy machine-gun, 23 light machine-guns, one heavy trench mortar, 18 light trench mortars, 20 revolvers and a large quantity of other arms and munitions.

Honan Enemy Smashed

Domei

KAIFENG, April 13.—Imperial Forces operating in Honan province dealt an annihilative blow to bandit groups of about 1,500 men encamped at a point some 10 kilometers south of Hsinhsiang, on April 8, resulting in 130 enemy bodies left behind, 20 prisoners taken and various war equipment seized.

With a strong unit belonging to the 20th Division, 92nd Army of Chiang's forces, starting activities in the southern section of Shantung province, the Imperial Forces surrounded and attacked them at a point 12 kilometers southeast of Kweiteh on the Lunghai railway line on April 8. The results in this operation included 94 enemy bodies left, 23 rifles and many other arms taken.

Chiang Facing Difficulty In Developing N. W. Areas

Domei

CANTON, April 13.—Though the Chungking regime has been frantically trying to develop the Northwestern region economically in order to obtain various important materials and products, the difficulty in moving manufacturing plants from Southwestern China to the Northwestern district was confessed by the spokesman of the Economic Department of Chungking yesterday in a press interview.

"Since the outbreak of the China Affair," the spokesman said, "factories that were moved from Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton and other industrial cities along the sea coast to interior districts reached quite a large number, but only about 70 per cent of such factories are now barely operating.

"Other factories were directly aided by the Government and were moved to the interior during 1938. For the moving of those factories, the Government gave every possible assistance, with monetary subsidies, exemption from taxes, reduction of transportation charges, supplying of funds for erecting new plants and giving them bank loans.

"At present, a portion of those moved factories is located in Szechwan Province, a part in Hunan Province, and others in Kwangsi Province. Besides, about 2,000 privately operated small plants were also moved to the interior.

"For the industrialization of the Northwestern area, it is necessary to move the factories in the Southwestern Provinces again to the Northwest. However, this cannot be easily accomplished due to poor transportation facilities and other difficulties."

British Bare Raid Casualties

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 13.—The British Air Ministry announced today that during March, 298 persons were killed and 439 were wounded in air raids, it is reported from London.

550,000 ENROLL FOR P.I. SERVICE

Large Membership In Kalibapi Shows Filipinos' Awakening

Domei

MANILA, April 13.—The New Philippines National Service Corps or the Kalibapi, organized last December 8 on the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, now has a membership aggregating 550,000, it was revealed today.

The initial membership campaign is not yet over and the figures are not complete, but an enrolment of 550,000 attained within a short time of only four months speaks eloquently of the appeal of the new organization which indicates the rapid awakening of the nationals in this southern country.

Enrolment from the Tarlac district, whence its Vice-President Aquino hails, tops the list with an aggregate of 89,000 members while Manila comes in a close second with a total of 88,000. It is anticipated that when the campaign is closed and the final counting is made, this membership roll of 550,000 will be considerably larger.

Meanwhile, it is reported from Baguio that, with its mayor taking the lead, a Juvenile Kalibapi Corps is under formation for boys and girls under 18 years in age.

It is stated already a surprisingly large number, enough to form the nucleus for a powerful organization has responded to the call of this new movement.

Nippon Raiders Blast Enemy Supply Lanes

(Continued from Page 1)

scale bombing attacks on enemy bases in the Solomons group and in the New Guinea area in rapid succession. The attack on Oro Bay on April 11 and the raid on Port Moresby on the following day were on a large scale with large fighter and bomber formations taking part, comparable in magnitude of operations to the naval battle off Florida Island of April 7.

The attack on Oro Bay was the second, the first having been made on March 28. The air-raid on Port Moresby was a heroic thrust made after a long interval. Oro Bay is a supply base for the Buna area, the enemy's farthest advance base in New Guinea. Port Moresby, of course, is a base of operations on the New Guinea front.

Transports Smashed

Our Naval Air Units, with an eye to disturbing the enemy's commissary line, have been concentrating their efforts on smashing the enemy fleet of transports, and with the cooperation of fighter planes, have initiated a new stage in the war on the Southeast Pacific front. The latest two battles (on which the Imperial Headquarters issued a communique yesterday afternoon) are specially significant as manifestations of the positive offensives of the Naval Eagles.

When bases are advanced like stepping-stones with oceans in between as on the Southeast Pacific front, the supply and reinforcements are chiefly carried out by means of transports, and it is a short-cut to attack the supply base and smash enemy transports as a means of weakening the enemy positions. Our Naval Air Units keep constant vigil, and whenever they sight a fleet of enemy transports, they overcome the resistance of enemy fighter planes and carry out large-scale air-raids to the terror of the enemy.

What results will these great war results have on the future progress of the war situation in the Southeast Pacific? It is a matter which should be watched.

The series of large-scale attacks made in broad daylight by our Naval Eagles in New Guinea should claim attention as indicating the growing intensity of our attack on the enemy's commissary line on the sea. As is seen in the latest announcement by the Imperial Headquarters, enemy vessels laden with munitions are navigating in Oro Bay and Harvey Bay south of Buna and Port Moresby. This suggests the tenacity of the counter-attack which the enemy is planning to carry out.

Below is given an account regarding further details of the fighting.

Attack on Oro Bay

On April 11, our Naval Eagles in large formations of attacking and fighter planes caught sight of a large enemy convoy at a point 15 nautical miles east of Oro Bay, the intermediate supply base for enemy ground forces landed on Buna, at 10 a.m. and rained sure-hit bombs on the enemy convoy steaming westward. In an instant they sank a medium-sized and a small-sized transport and at the same time sent to the bottom an enemy destroyer defending the convoy. The Japanese fliers also sank a medium-sized transport at anchor in Harvey Bay and damaged several smaller vessels tied to the pier at Oro Bay. It is clear that the sunken vessels were laden with munitions, and as a result, the blow the enemy suffered must have been most serious. Of Grumman P-38 and P-40 planes which came up to resist our attack, 21 were shot down in the combat which ensued.

Attack on Port Moresby

Our vigorous attack on Port Moresby was made on April 12 in broad daylight. The Naval Eagles, storming the sky over Port Moresby at about noon, sank instantaneously a 7,000-ton transport laden with munition and fuel and shot down 28 of the enemy fighter planes which came to resist our attack. Furthermore, several munition godowns and fuel depots exploded with serious detonations with the result that these supply installations were smashed. Enemy barracks numbering some 40 blocks east of the airfield were also bombed and 20 of them were reduced to ashes.

Several large-size airplanes on the enemy airfield were also shattered. Several smaller planes of the enemy on the ground were machine-gunned and set on fire before they had time to flee. The attack on Port Moresby scored big war results, but not before our side had suffered the precious sacrifice of five self-blasted planes.

Chungkingites Begin to Realize Worth of Japan's China Policy

Mainichi

SHANGHAI, April 13.—The Nanking Government's participation in war and the important change in Japan's China policy have been exerting heavy pressure upon the Chungking regime, and the following tendencies may be pointed as directly indicative of the situation:

1. Gaining increasing strength since T. V. Soong's assumption of the post of Chungking Foreign Minister, the nationalists of the Huang Pu faction and the C.C. Corps have begun to advocate "isolationism of Chungking" an opposition to the pro-American faction which has hitherto monopolized Chungking's politics.

2. Claiming that close attention must be paid to Nanking and Japan, the faction acquainted with Japanese affairs and less hostile to Japan has commenced brisk activities.

3. There has arisen the tendency of opposing the Anglo-Saxon's one-sided principle of attaching the first importance to the European front and a great cleft has been caused to Chungking's cause for resistance as a result of the National Government's participation in war.

Realize Japan's Policy

4. Through the steady practice of our China policy, the Chinese populace, long accustomed to the Anglo-American deceitful policy, have been well appreciating the true intention of the moral country of Japan.

Since T. V. Soong's assumption of the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in December two years ago, Chungking has assumed a strong pro-American color, having decided upon the foreign policy involving "dependence upon America, mutual assistance with Britain, cautiousness toward the Soviet Union and resistance against Japan." Thus, casting in its own lot with the Anglo-American camp, Chungking planned to establish its resistance structure.

With the holding of the Casablanca parley, in which the United States and Britain agreed to concentrate their war efforts on Europe attaching the first importance to the campaign to overthrow Germany and simultaneously to cause Chungking to bear the brunt of the Japanese offensive on the Chinese Continent, the two Democratic Powers have begun undisguisedly to show their sinister intention to make Chungking their cat's-paw.

Such being the situation, the proposed recapture of Burma, upon which Chungking has pinned the greatest hope, has not been realized. Besides, in spite of the first promise, according to which Chungking is to obtain 10 per cent of all Lease-Lend materials from the United States, no more than 2 per cent has reached Chungking.

Concerning the irregular transportation of aid-Chiang materials, the Chungking special correspondent of the Manchester Guardian in its issue of April 10 stated as follows: "Supposing the United States and Britain were successful in recapturing Burma and in reopening the Burma Road, the Chungking regime would be unable to expect much aid because the munitions required by the Anglo-Indian forces now engaged in fighting at the Burma-Indian border for only one month are far in excess of the quantities of munitions which Chungking hitherto obtained through the Burma route."

Thus, it is clear that because the Allied camp is engrossed in the defense of other areas, America and Britain have not much to spare for the benefit of Chungking, so that the latter is now unable to look for any assistance except that which the air force of the Allied Powers in China can give it. Owing to this decreased Anglo-American aid to Chungking, Soong Mei-ling played a sad role in the comedy recently staged in America.

Mrs. Chiang Fails

She made herself conspicuous by the display of her courting and cajolery ever since her arrival in America, but unable to accomplish anything during her stay she had to return home disappointed. It is reported that Soong Mei-ling was definitely told that because the munitions destined to the Soviet Union are steadily increasing, America has no more to give to Chungking, and further that because American forces are required for other important points, no more troops can be dispatched to the Burma area.

Thus, it has become evident that though the United States does not like to see Chungking collapse, it would be still more embarrassing to the United States if the Chungking regime did become a powerful factor so as not to be fully serviceable as desired by America. Chungking has begun to show its dissatisfaction in an undisguised manner and is emphasizing the importance of the front line in China declaring that "the front line in Europe should be left to the Soviet Union and Britain with the front line in the Pacific Ocean taken charge of by the United States and Chungking," and further that "an all-phase victory is possible to be achieved only through counter-offensives against Japan simultaneously with the overthrowing of Germany."

Gunther Stein, special correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor at Chungking in a recent dispatch, pointed out the fact that the Chinese intelligentsia who make an influential mainstay of Chungking's resistance power are receiving a poignant shock on account of the attitude assumed lately by the United States toward Chiang. As a glaring example of it he said that Sun Fo, president of the Legislative Yuan, emphatically stated that "if the United States continues such a policy, China may have to part company with America and Britain."

It is seen that the younger group of Chinese soldiers of the Huang Pu faction who incorrigibly espouse the cause of Nationalism, and the C. C. Corps men who form the nucleus of the Kuomintang, that bear a strong fiery feeling of resentment and opposition against the United States' policy of exploiting Chungking and against the pro-Anglo-American factions of Chungking who, taking advantage of this American policy, are trying to monopolize the political powers.

They have a strong pent-up feeling of dissatisfaction and discontent which they have thus far been unable to voice so readily as Sun Fo did. They are not so candid and straightforward as to accept the actual practice of Japan's new China policy as it is, but it is a clear fact that they consider the enforcement of Japan's new China policy as constituting a potent counter-evidence to disclose the deceptiveness of the Anglo-American Powers' China policy. That the latest tone of comments of Chungking papers indicates an anti-Anglo-American trend is due to this fact. The realization of Japan's new China policy in China may, in one sense, be said to have given rise in Chungking to a policy of "isolated resistance."

In the letters written by the Chungkingites to the people living in the peace areas, there have increased words or passages expressing interest or concern about rural pacification operations or about Japan's new China policy. Thus, the Chinese people's aspirations for peace areas are deepening.

This probably shows the fact that today even when, by the National Government's entry into the war, a clear line of demarcation has been drawn between Chungking and Nanking, the Chinese populace under Chungking's administration, due to their psychological ties common to all Chinese people based on their racial consciousness, have come gradually to understand the true intentions of Japan.

Japan-F.I.C. Ties Grow Stronger

(Continued from Page 1)

strengthened as I have stated before. In this connection, we will shortly establish an Investigation Department, with the necessary and inevitable increase in the personnel of the Ambassadorial Office. A Japan-French Indo-China Cultural Hall will be established in Saigon, which, upon realization, will constantly maintain connections with its branch office in Hanoi."

Ambassador Yoshizawa is scheduled to meet Governor-General Jean Decoux tomorrow, Wednesday, to tender formal greetings of his return from Tokyo. Toward the end of May when the French Indo-China Government-General moves its office to the southern part of the country for the specific purpose of avoiding the summer heat, the Ambassador is expected to proceed to Saigon.

Soviet Airways Reopened

Domei

MOSCOW, April 13.—Passenger air service between Moscow and Leningrad was reopened on April 11, it was announced by the Soviet Government today. For the time being, however, the service is being limited to carrying engineers and building workers engaged in the reconstruction of factories and residences in the city of Leningrad.

Assumes Burma Post

Lieut.-General Masakazu Kawabe

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

tions and is extending a strong hand of friendship as to an unfortunate neighbor suffering under the iron heel of an arrogant oppressor. The mopping-up operations on the Burmese border are now continuing. The people of India should face the facts.

Hitler-Mussolini

TOKYO SHIMBUN—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden is said to have declined to give any detailed explanation of the proceedings at Washington even in Parliament on April 7 after his return to London and recently has amazed Anglo-American quarters by declaring: "It is best not to think of war aims or post-war problems. In fact, it would be best not to talk about them at all." This is as if he is echoing the sentiments of Soviet Ambassador to Washington, Maxim Litvinov.

It is to be supposed that Eden, who went to America under orders of Churchill to sound out American repercussions to the British ideas of post-war management of the world, came home full of optimistic pride in his diplomatic ability but it seems that he was inwardly panic-stricken by the sharp antagonism aroused in America against the post-war international monetary reform proposal of J. M. Keynes, who represents the views of British financiers.

The recent conversations held between Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler and Il Duce Benito Mussolini, in scale and substance and in the array of personnel, were different from the farcial Washington conference. Having smashed through the worst crisis since the outbreak of war, with the Stalingrad tragedy as the climax, the Fuehrer has met the Italian Premier, full of confidence in the summer offensive ahead, just one year since the last meeting. The two opened their hearts to each other without reserve, dwelling on all important questions of joint warfare. In these conversations there was no political bargaining or commercial haggling. They pulsated with straightforwardness and trust in each other, based on the spirit of soldiers.

This impressive scene that unrolled before the world in the face of the frantic propaganda efforts of the United States and Britain to alienate Italy from Germany, gave proof that the determination of the countries to live or die together in their joint struggle against Bolshevism from the east and Plutocratic Imperialism from the west was further consolidated.

It is not difficult to imagine that the Hitler-Mussolini conversations centered on the question of fortifying all Europe. In regard to the respective fields of Germany and Italy, the basic preparations had been completed in their political aspects with the visit of Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop to Italy and in their military aspects with the visit of Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, Supreme Commander of the Reich Navy, to Italy.

Thus the Hitler-Mussolini conversations may be regarded as aimed at the supreme expression of the spiritual unity and the will to gain decisive victory animating the two nations.

Unlike the chick-counting-before-the-eggs-are-hatched conferences held by the United States and Britain, the Italo-German discussions are rooted in the actual conditions in Europe. Thorough consideration of the counter-actions against the second front and Mediterranean offensive advertised by the enemy camp must also have been made in the course of that conference. It is now impossible for the anti-Axis camp, which could not take advantage even of the Soviet winter offensive, to reduce the completely fortified Europe.

'Health for Victory' Move Started; Tsukishima Ward Setting Example

Under the contention that the key to victory lies in the building up of strong, healthy bodies and minds, the problem for thorough discussion at neighborhood association meetings this month centered around a citizens' health movement, and, in this connection, the Tsukishima district in Kyobashi Ward was designated as a unique district of healthy citizens which may well serve as a model for the other sections of the metropolis.

Since the opening of the headquarters of the Tokyo Special Hygienic District Health Hall a month ago, 42,000 citizens in the Tsukishima district were given basic health examinations and anti-diphtheria injections. Also, as a concrete plan for the year 1943, a budget for ¥250,000 was formulated and submitted to the Welfare Minister.

The following are some of the outstanding points in the first year program of the Tsukishima district's three year plan for attainment of final victory in the war as well as in their movement to build up citizens of strong physique and sound minds.

First of all, as a measure for engendering an increase in population, all unmarried young people, women from 17 years upward and men from 22 years, will be registered under a card system, and with the appointment of 16 committee members to play the role of "cupid". The desires and the living standard of each applicant will be given due consideration and marriages encouraged between seemingly suitable couples. The Tsukishima district plans to attain the objective of 700 matrimonial unions for 1943, in the period from May of this year to March next year.

Homes will be provided for the newlyweds through the cooperation of housing organizations and by the remodeling of inns and restaurants. Furthermore, maternity hospitals and nurseries will be established in several places to take care of the offsprings that are expected to come into existence soon.

In addition to the foregoing activities, efforts will be conducted to wipe out tuberculosis, by requiring all the people in the district to take tuberculin tests or X-ray examinations.

Nippon Airmen In Northern Base Endure Privations to Guard Japanese Mainland

The Japanese northern military base constantly hit and attacked by violent wind and extreme cold is guarded by hardy airmen with the land crew offering unstinted cooperation. Nothing daunted, they are further strengthening their guard with firm determination not to let a single enemy plane escape the net of defense, thus guarding the mainland against enemy raids.

According to the Asahi in describing the hardships and privations of the soldiers, the daily routine of the land crew starts early in the morning when the world is still asleep, stars shining in the skies, and the wind sweeping over the ground. Gasoline is frozen and colder than ice, but gloves which hinder their work are not worn. One of the crew while patting the body of a plane caressingly, is heard to say, "Do your part again." It is the responsibility of the land crew to have everything and every part well equipped, and ready to take off at any moment. The hardships they are enduring are beyond imagination.

Strong and raging wind is blowing at a high speed. Hands become numb from working outside against the biting cold and cutting wind; however, their sense of duty keeps them working. No matter how cold and how dark the night is, they must check up guns, gasoline tank, fuel, and ammunition in an amazingly short period.

The duty of the soldiers is not limited to keeping watch, but they are expected to fight against enemy fighters whenever they come into sight, while against enemy bombers they must launch counter-attacks till the former is annihilated. All the planes must be ready to open fire at any moment for it is too late to take off when enemy planes appear in the skies as big as peas. Both on land and in the air the airmen must be ever on the alert for any signs of enemy planes, by straining their eyes, and by keeping themselves cool-headed. Flying at high altitude, they must inhale oxygen. In order to economize on the consummation of oxygen, the soldiers are daily trained to stand thin air at high altitude. Extreme cold up in the air tortures and torments them while they are engaged in patrol flying.

The relations between officers and men are just like that between older brothers and younger ones. The slogan they keep includes four principles; namely, spiritual audacity, sincerity and enthusiasm, sense of responsibility and iron cooperation. In daily lives they share joys and sorrows. When they are trained in aerial combat, those who cannot make even a single accurate hit are fined just for the fun at the rate of ¥1 for officers and 50 sen for soldiers. They usually have a grand time in aerial training.

Being constantly confronted with death, they are ever ready to sacrifice their lives for the cause of their nation. They have no fear of death being always prepared to fulfil their mission.

All the airmen are experienced in aerial fighting. On April 18 last year when the Americans air-raided Tokyo, they fiercely attacked and annihilated the enemy forces. Since then, they have been looking forward to meeting the Americans in aerial combat. Now, being stationed in the foremost front, their joy and gratitude cannot be surpassed.

In the commander's plane, a wooden black cat is smiling invitingly while other reconnaissance planes are also decorated with various kinds of dolls which were found in comfort bags.

The skies are clear and the planes are ready to hop off loaded with fuel to full capacity. The land crew are watching skyward waiting for the planes to come back after fulfilling their heavy duties.

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Song of Celebes Battle Given 1st Presentation

Domei

MACASSAR, April 13.—At a recital attended by a full house of military and civilian notables as well as local residents, the "Song of the Battle of Celebes", a new song written and composed here, was given its first public presentation at the First Theater here tonight.

Comprising 25 stanzas, the words of the song were written by Intendance Sub-Lieutenant Iwakichi Koyashiki while its music was composed by Ichiro Fujiyama, the popular Japanese singer and musician who is visiting here on an entertainment tour.

The recital was presented by Ichiro Fujiyama and his orchestra and was a complete success as the audience listened spell-bound to the eloquent stanzas relating the bravery of the Japanese Navy landing corps and parachute troops which captured Celebes.

Germans Begin New Offensive

(Continued from Page 1)

ing intensity and fierceness of the German air force, which is now raging all over the Eastern Front, is admitted even by the Soviet Board of Information in its official communique issued on Tuesday night.

Tunisia Battle Fierce

ROME, April 13.—Axis forces are gallantly fighting on the Tunisian Front which is now the center of world-wide attraction, according to reliable information available here.

As a matter of fact, the Italian High Command on Tuesday announced that powerful Axis troops are now engaged in fierce fighting with anti-Axis forces. German fighting machines, in the meanwhile, shot down two large-type anti-Axis planes. On the other hand, combined German-Italian bomber units attacked the port as well as the coastal area of Algiers, causing considerable havoc to enemy military establishments. Off Algiers, Italian torpedo-air formations scored direct hits on an enemy transport of the 6,000-ton class.

Anglo-American planes on Monday carried out blind and merciless bombing attacks upon the Italian mainland as well as on cities and villages in various Italian islands in the Mediterranean, causing 60 civilian deaths and 124 others injured. During this particular air-raid, Italian anti-aircraft gun-fire and fighters brought down three anti-Axis planes.

During the past several weeks, Italy, too, lost one cruiser, two submarines and three speed-boats due to the attack by anti-Axis air and sea forces. However, the Italian navy also sank three enemy submarines, the communique added.

158 Enemy Planes Downed

In twelve days from April 1 to 12, enemy planes shot down by Italian forces in the Mediterranean and North Africa totaled 158, the Italian High Command announced today.

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Less Meat for British

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 13.—The crisis facing Britain regarding the food shortage was pointed out by British Food Minister Lord Woolton, in an address delivered today at the opening ceremony of the Wartime Food Production Exhibition, it is reported from London.

"As we are now threatened by the war against trade and shipping, the meat ration in Britain must be reduced to three-quarters of a pound a week," declared Lord Woolton adding, "the British people must renew their determination to bear the present wartime conditions."

Courtesy Call on Tojo

Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China, who is here to attend the Second East Asia Medical Conference, paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo on Tuesday afternoon it was learned by Domei.

Franco on Inspection Trip

Domei

MADRID, April 13.—General Francisco Franco, Chief of State of Spain, left Madrid last night for a five-day trip to inspect the north-western section of the country. During his trip, he is scheduled to meet party and army representatives at various places, and also attend opening ceremonies of various public buildings.

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Nippon Times

Smash All Obstacles and Come Out Victorious

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ARAKAN DEFEAT IS HEAVY BLOW TO BRITISHERS

Appalled by Large Losses, Press Trying Utmost to Belittle Importance of Campaign

OBJECTIVE IS FRUSTRATED

Difficulties in Re-Capturing Akyab Area Outlined by Reuter's Report

The press and people of Britain are appalled by the magnitude of the losses which have been sustained by the British forces at the Arakan front, Domei reports from Lisbon under date of April 13.

At first the British newspapers minimized the importance of the Arakan campaign embarked upon by the British with the object of retaking Burma.

The papers were different after full information had reached them about the defeat which has been suffered by the British forces in the Arakan area.

They are now doing their utmost to create an impression at home and abroad that the Arakan campaign was a small affair from the first, and that it had not been intended by the British authorities that the campaign was to develop into a major counter-offensive action against Japan.

Big Campaign

Far from being a small thing, the Arakan campaign was a big one, as will be gathered from the fact that the British have to abandon the idea of recapturing Burma at least for the time.

A report from the front in the Times says:

"The command of the British forces in the Arakan area has broken its long silence to announce that a readjustment of the first line has been necessitated by the Japanese getting behind the British forces after crossing the Mayu River.

"The British forces have abandoned their positions in the Donbeig area. This is a development that may be disappointing to some people. But one will not be justified in thinking that a front, once established, will be maintained at all times. The monsoon season will be on in a few weeks. It was considered part of wisdom to withdraw the forces while the coastal road was usable."

Regarding the crushing defeat which has been suffered by the Anglo-Indian forces, Reuter's sent the following report on April 12 for consumption in Chungking:

"Reports reaching London indicate that the British forces operating in the Mayu peninsula have suffered heavy losses at the hands of the Japanese, who keep on advancing rapidly.

"The Japanese forces, by carrying out endless infiltration operations in the jungle area, have managed to get behind the British forces, which are retreating from the Donbeig area to a point three miles northwest of Indin.

"The Japanese forces are doing all they can to prevent the British from strengthening their new positions.

"The monsoon season is drawing near. This, along with another consideration which is a wish to minimize losses, will make it necessary for the British forces to make a further retreat.

"If this is the case, then the British will be back to where they were when they started the present Arakan campaign.

British Excuses

"The British authorities note two things in explanation of the defeat of the British forces in the Arakan campaign.

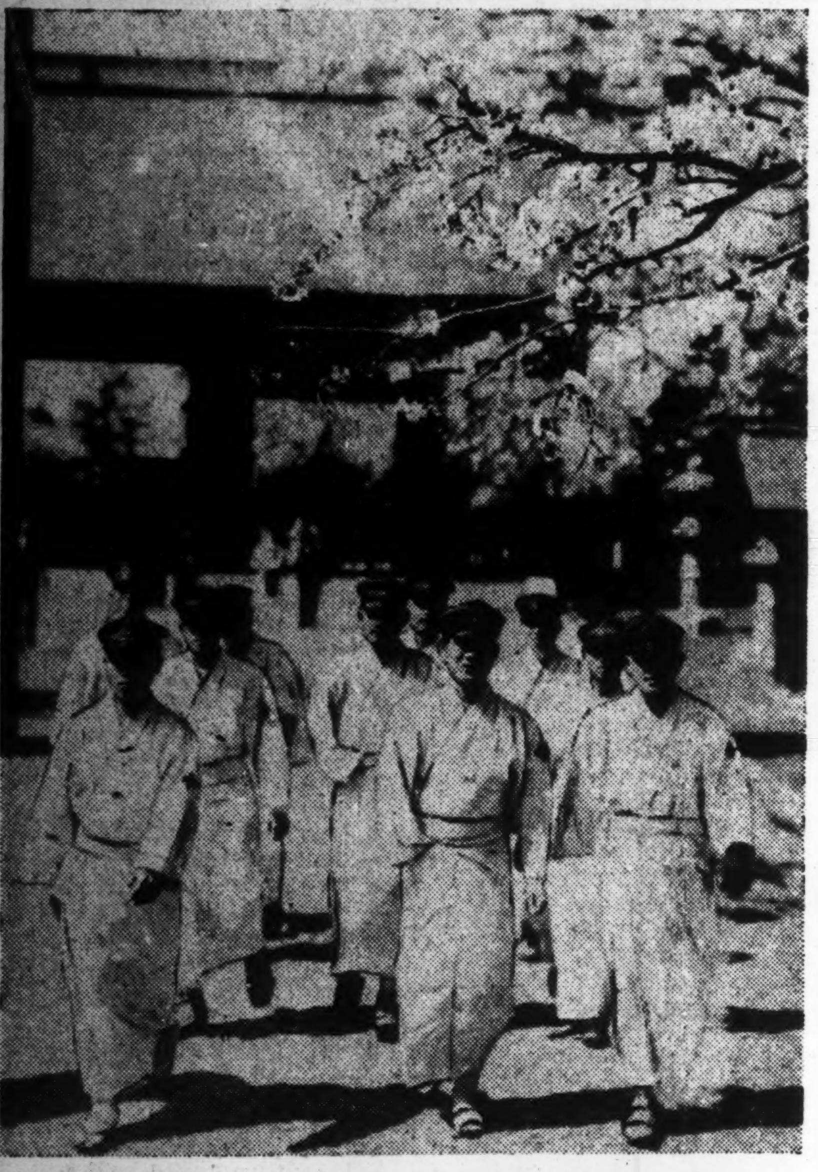
"1. The Japanese troops are quite good at fighting in jungles. They have no equals in fighting at night in wildernesses.

"2. The fall of the coastal road into Japanese hands made it necessary for the British operating in the Mayu peninsula to retreat. The British had intended to use the road in keeping the forces operating in the peninsula supplied. Running along the coast of the peninsula, which is traversed by a mountain range from end to end, with jungles in the center, the road was built by the British with great difficulty just before the Arakan campaign, whose object was the recapture of the Akyab area, got under way."

The Reuter report tells of the difficulties of the British in their

(Picture on Page 2)

Sakura at Yasukuni



Sakura, the cherry-blossom, floral symbol of the beauty of Bushido, blooms in the compound of the Yasukuni Shrine, Japan's Pantheon for the heroes of war, where the Spring Extraordinary Grand Yasukuni Shrine Festival will take place for six days from April 23.

Knox Highly Embarrassed As U-Boats Win Battles

Besides Sinking Many Ships on High Seas, German Underwater Craft Reappear Off East Coast of U.S. To Upset American Citizens

By a Naval Commentator

The week just past saw American Navy Secretary Frank Knox suffered his worst humiliation in recent weeks. In his press conference on April 6, the Navy Secretary made the unwilling statement that the German submarines were exacting a heavier toll of anti-Axis ships, and that the U-boat situation in March was considerably worse than in February. This statement is illuminating in that it is quite the reverse of his previous utterances assuring the American public that the anti-submarine warfare was gaining in effectiveness. He talked of new fighting methods and gave the impression that disaster would be in store for Axis submarines daring to intercept anti-Axis convoys in the Atlantic. One now wonders what new fighting methods he had in mind. At any rate, it is an admission of the inability of the anti-Axis efforts to cope adequately with the Axis submarine warfare.

The tremendous repercussions caused by the foregoing statement was reflected in an editorial appearing in the New York Times the next day when it said: "Secretary Knox's statement yesterday that shipping losses in the Atlantic have taken a turn for the worse is a badly needed reminder that our first front is not in Tunisia but on the sea that separates us from our troops. That is where the war against Hitler will be won or lost." What else can this be but criticism of the anti-Axis navies' enervating efforts particularly that of the fleet under Knox's command, against the German submarines.

It is also interesting to note that the New York Times, in the aforementioned editorial, complained about the secretive policy of Knox and Winston Churchill regarding anti-Axis shipping losses. Churchill recently made an abstract statement that the losses were at a substantially reduced figure, but he would not divulge the figure because it would serve to benefit the enemy. "I like to keep the enemy guessing," was the way he put it. Regarding the censorship of shipping losses, the New York Times said: "This officially imposed ignorance has led the public greatly to misunderstand the whole problem involved in taking the offensive and greatly to underestimate the terrific difficulties which our military and naval leaders face. . . . We believe that a full and ungarnished statement of allied losses would help our side more than it would help our enemies."

To make Navy Secretary Knox's loss of face even worse, the Navy Department which he heads announced that enemy submarines had reappeared off the east coast of the United States after an absence of over seven months. This is added testimony to the effectiveness of the maneuvers of the Axis submarines and the ineffectiveness of the anti-Axis anti-submarine warfare. With the advent of favorable weather, it is a certainty that Axis submarines will take a heavier toll of enemy shipping in the Atlantic in the next several months. There is no doubt that American shipping transportation will be seriously disrupted with Axis submarines daringly operating in the waters immediately off the United States east coast.

SAVINGS DRIVE EXCEEDS GOAL, KAYA REVEALS

¥23 Billion Figure for 1942-1943 Fiscal Year Reached By March 31

GOVERNORS ARE INFORMED

Finance Ministry Attributes Success to Indomitable Will of People

The national savings goal of the 1942-43 fiscal year, $23,000,000,000, was completely made by the end of March, it was announced by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya at a meeting of the Cabinet Tuesday. Precise figures will be given at the end of the month.

The Finance Minister explained the matter also at the gubernatorial conference held at the Home Office at 1 p.m. the same day, in the course of which he thanked the prefectural governors for their efforts. The same evening from 6 o'clock he expressed appreciation to the people over the radio.

Absorption of public bonds to cover wartime financial needs and replenishment of the productivity expansion funds all depend on national savings. As a result of unremitting efforts on the part of Government and people, the ¥23,000,000,000 savings goal has been attained. In fact, it appears that the actual amount of savings for the fiscal year ended March 31 exceeds the ¥23,000,000,000 mark by some hundreds of million yen.

Impetus in Latter Half

Although in the first half of last fiscal year there was some dulling of the edge of increase in savings, Mr. Kaya said, added impetus was given by the joint efforts of the Government and people in the latter half. Thus in the prefectures of Nara and Miyagi, the savings exceeded the allocation amounts already in January and in Saga, Tottori and Shiga before the end of March. The postal savings allocation of ¥3,200,000,000, savings bank allocation of ¥2,000,000,000 allocation for urban area credit associations of ¥300,000,000, postal annuities set at ¥250,000,000 and Government bonds on sale of ¥1,900,000,000 were all completely exceeded even before March.

The 1942-3 goal of ¥23,000,000,000 represented a sharp increase of 44 per cent against the goal amount for the previous fiscal year. That even this much farther goal was made is considered indicative of the unflagging morale of the people. The strength of Japan's national economy is shown, comments the Asahi, in the fact that of the amount of public bonds scheduled to be issued, ¥16,300,000,000, there still remains ¥2,137,000,000 not yet issued

On the other hand, the goal of savings for the coming fiscal year of 1943 44 is as far as ¥27,000,000,000, since the scheduled amount of public bonds to be issued is expected to reach some ¥26,000,000,000, if the unissued amount carried over is added.

In this the third fiscal year of the War of Greater East Asia, the Finance Minister concluded, the people of this country must brace up still more for the task ahead of saving in order to win.

Finance Ministry authorities told the press:

"The detailed figures of the national savings for the 1942 3 fiscal year are now being compiled but it is quite certain that the ¥23,000,000,000 goal of savings has been arrived at and exceeded by some hundreds of million yen. This salutary result of the savings campaign is the fruit of the combined efforts made by the 100,000,000 people of this country. It is an unmistakable proof of the indomitable will of the people and strength of our national economy that the savings goal has been passed despite the fact that the goal has been moved up by 44 per cent. Its effect will be far-reaching both domestically and externally. It may be likened to a great victory on the battlefield.

People Praised

"A slight diminution in intensity in the first half of the last fiscal year gave us more or less concern for the future and thus we urged the people to redoubled efforts. It is a matter for congratulation that through joint efforts of the Government and people the slight drag in savings increase was so successfully overcome. We give wholeheart-

(Continued on Page 2)

ORO BAY, PORT MORESBY HIT BY NAVY AIR UNITS; BLAST OVER 60 PLANES

Enemy Admits Widespread Activities of Nippon Armed Forces

SUBMARINES ACTIVE

Aerial Bombardments, Underwater Blitzkriegs Staged Against Foe Ships, Bases,

The devastating attacks carried out by the Japanese Air Forces against Oro Bay and Port Moresby were admitted by the anti-Axis headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific, according to Lisbon dispatches to Domei quoting Melbourne reports.

A San Francisco radio broadcast on Tuesday also reports intensive bombings of Port Moresby by Japanese Air Units, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei:

"A Japanese fighter-bomber formation mass-raided Port Moresby on the afternoon of April 12 and staged violent bombings. Anti-Axis planes flew up and fought. A furious air combat ensued. After the bombing, the Japanese planes flew in the direction of the Owen Stanley mountains."

At the same time, other dispatches received by Domei revealed that the Japanese Air Forces were active in other widespread sectors, with the headquarters of the anti-Axis headquarters admitting Japanese raids against two different areas in Eastern India on Sunday. The enemy further admitted that the Imperial Air Units bombed British positions in two different places along the coastal area north of Arakan on the same day. The extent of the damages inflicted in the above raids, however, was not revealed.

Meanwhile, Domei dispatches additionally revealed that in parallel with the smashing activities of the Japanese winged units, Imperial submarines took a heavy toll of enemy shipping.

A Stockholm dispatch quoted the British Admiralty as reporting the sinking of two small-sized anti-Axis transports by Japanese underwater craft in the Southwestern Pacific. The British Admiralty also disclosed that a 2,000-ton transport was heavily damaged when attacked by a Japanese submarine.

In addition, the Japanese Naval Forces were reported to have sunk a corvette of the New Zealand fleet last Thursday in Solomon waters. This disclosure was made by Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand, according to a Lisbon report relaying a wire from Wellington, New Zealand.

Another Lisbon dispatch quoting Melbourne reports said that an enemy transport was sunk by a Japanese submarine off the coast of Australia. The announcement of the loss was made by the enemy headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific on Monday.

PAN-ASIANISM ENFORCED IN ALL CHINESE SCHOOLS

Teachings of Sun Yat-sen, Party Doctrine, Made Compulsory Subjects

C.P.S.

NANKING, April 13.—Teachings of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic, including Pan-Asianism and the Three People's Principles, will henceforth become compulsory subjects in the curriculum in all colleges and schools in China, according to the decision reached at the fifth plenary session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee.

Also included in the compulsory subjects will be President Wang Ching-wei's lectures and writings, and the outlines of the New Citizens' Movement.

This decision has been already submitted to the National Government for approval and has been forwarded to the Publicity and Education Ministries for enactment.

Thrill of Lifetime Experienced As Lethal Bombs Rain on Merauke

Navy Reporter Describes Sensation of Watching Devastating Japanese Bombing Attack on Enemy Base; Sees Landings, Warehouses Blown to Bits

By SHIN SAITO
Of the Navy Press Corps

Domei

UNDISCLOSED JAPANESE BASE, April 12.—Landings and warehouses on the waterfront of the enemy's base at Merauke in New Guinea were blown to bits when a Japanese air formation raided it recently.

In one of the planes which made up the formation, I experienced the greatest thrill of my life when the bomber squadron arrived over Merauke only a short distance away from York Peninsula in Australia.

It was on the morning of a clear day when we left our base, sent off cheerfully by the men of the ground crew and Papuan natives.

In no time we were flying at a high altitude amidst numerous shreds of clouds which added a grey film to the verdant scenery which unfolded below us.

Soon the reconnaissance squadron preceding us reported that conditions over our targets were suited for an attack. I could sense a general feeling of joy immediately sweep through the interior of our plane, a feeling mingled with gratitude for the sacrificing work of our reconnaissance men.

We were flying so high by now that we had to put on thick flying togs. We had left land and were flying over the ocean through billowy layers of creamy white clouds.

The sight of the formation against this background of white was almost as majestic as the sight of Mount Fuji at home. The red of the Rising Sun marks on the wings offered a most beautiful contrast to the grey of the clouds and the azure of the sky.

This correspondent was informed that we were 10 minutes away from our destination as the planes began to climb still higher. Thick rain clouds spread out below us

(Continued on Page 2)

BRITISH WAR COSTS SOARING, SAYS WOOD

Current Daily Expenditures Hit 15 Million Pounds Daily; Defense Burden Heavy

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 12.—Since the defense of India and the surrounding countries rests solely upon the shoulders of Great Britain, the nation will face economic conditions this year more stringent than ever, declared Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking before the House of Commons, it was reported from London today.

Admitting that the financial conditions of the country was bad, Sir Kingsley is reported to have stated that the defense of India constitutes an additional burden, making the prospect for the current year even more gloomy than it was during the past year.

Referring to the increased taxation measures which take effect tomorrow, Sir Kingsley Wood stated that it is indispensable that this step be taken since the national expenditure for the current year reaches an all-time high.

The Chancellor pointed out that a package of 10 cigarettes, hitherto sold at a shilling, will be priced at 1s 2d; that a jug of beer or a glass of whiskey will be sold at 2s 4d while all other consumption taxes will have an average increase of approximately 10 per cent.

He added that all admission tax rates beginning tomorrow will be summarily raised in accordance with the new tax policy of the Government.

Trade Balance Unfavorable

Sir Kingsley explained that the export volume for the past fiscal year had dropped to one-fourth of the volume of pre-war years while foreign credit had risen by leaps and bounds, making the trade balance for the year most unfavorable.

The Government's bond issues, Sir Kingsley went on, far exceeded the budgetary estimate and the present outlook indicates that it will again exceed the budgetary estimates.

Due to pressure from the Soviet Union, the British Government during the past fiscal year exported materials totaling £170,000,000 while American aid for Great Britain did not exceed the average extended to other anti-Axis nations—a condition which was far from satisfactory, the Chancellor of the Exchequer declared.

Sir Kingsley revealed that during the past year, Great Britain made an outlay of some £150,000,000 for

(Continued on Page 2)

S. PACIFIC IS SCENE OF AERIAL COMBATS

Solomons and New Guinea Sectors Are Decisive Battlefield Between U.S., Japan

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

The war in the southwestern Pacific, that is, in the Solomons and New Guinea area, is becoming more clearly a war in the air, and its intensity is increasing.

The passage of more than nine months since last August when the bitter fighting began in the Solomons, has made possible our and the enemy's arrangement of positions, that is, the completion of air bases and the strengthening of air forces distributed at these bases, and the two forces now face each other carrying with them huge air power.

The close coordination between the Army and Navy Air Forces in that area, and the strengthening of the Navy's Air Arm have developed into the recent active operations, and our superiority has alarmed the enemy. The enemy too, however, holds a numerically powerful air strength and comes out in persistent attacks.

Thus the Southwestern Pacific front seems to be developing new aspects and with each passing day is increasing its serious importance as the great decisive battlefield between Japan and America.

Bases Close to Each Other

The two forces' air bases in the Solomons now are situated close to each other. In recent days, the enemy apparently has completed an advance base on Russell Island, northwest of Guadalcanal. Only 200 kilometers of water separate Russell from our advance base at Munda, and only 20 or 30 minutes are necessary for fighter planes to fly from one base to the other. The advance of the air bases has resulted in making possible the activity of fighters, which can not cover long distances. And in addition to the almost nightly raids carried out in the past by large bombers, daylight fighter-bomber raids have become possible and large scale air fighting has developed. With the coming of April great air battles have been waged constantly and our Navy Air Units on April 1 shot down 47 enemy fighters in an air battle over Russell Island. And in the Battle off Florida Island 36 enemy fighters were downed in the Russell and Guadalcanal area.

Both of these battle results indicate the superiority of our Naval fighters, and at the same time proves

(Continued on Page 2)

Destroyer, 4 Transports Sunk; Several Other Warships Damaged

ATTACK APRIL 11, 12

49 Aircraft Downed; More Than Dozen Destroyed Aground; Installations Smashed

Raiding the Oro Bay area on April 11 and Port Moresby on the following day, Imperial Japanese Navy Air Units shot down 49 enemy planes, destroyed over a dozen more aground, sank one destroyer and four transports and damaged several other small war vessels, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 4:30 p.m. Tuesday. It was further disclosed that the Japanese Units blasted several military installations and destroyed over 20 barracks.

The Imperial Headquarters announcement follows:

"1. Imperial Navy Air Units on April 11 raided an enemy fleet and a group of enemy airplanes in the Oro Bay area in New Guinea, sinking three enemy transports and one destroyer, shooting down 21 enemy fighters and badly damaging several small war vessels. The Japanese damage consisted of six planes either self-blasted or not yet returned.

"2. Imperial Navy Air Units on April 12 raided an enemy airfield and ships at Port Moresby. The war results and Japanese damage are as follows:

"War results:

One enemy transport sunk, 28 planes shot down, several large planes and 10-odd small planes destroyed on the ground, military establishments at several places blasted and 20-odd barracks destroyed.

"Our damage:

Five planes self-blasted."

Results Seen Spectacular

Additional brilliant war results have been scored by the Japanese Navy warplanes in the Solomons and New Guinea areas in the wake of the spectacular results won in the Battle Off Florida Island on April 7. The decisive aerial battles between the Japanese and American forces in these areas are increasing in intensity day after day, month after month. The Japanese Navy Air Units, which have been considerably reinforced since early this year, are concentrating on the bombing and strafing of the enemy advance bases in the above areas and also on the interception of enemy supply routes, smashing the enemy day in and day out.

Japanese Navy warplanes raided Oro Bay, the enemy supply base in New Guinea, on April 11. On the following day they attacked Port Moresby in New Guinea and scored spectacular results, as was revealed in the announcement released by the Imperial Headquarters at 4:30 p.m. on Tuesday.

The war results scored by the Japanese Navy Air Force in the Oro and Port Moresby raids are highly significant in that the enemy's attempts at counter-offensives have been nipped in the bud and its supply routes have been considerably disturbed by the raids. This combined with the brilliant results of the Battle Off Florida Island, makes Japan's fighting position stronger than ever before.

P.I. COTTON CROP REVEALED

First Output Estimated at 14,706 Piculs for This Year

Domei

MANILA, April 13.—The Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines today announced the first estimate of ginned cotton in the Philippines for the current year as 14,706 piculs.

The area in which the cotton crop was planted covers 9,368 chobu (one chobu corresponds to 2.45 acres), it was announced. In one chobu area, an average of 1.57 piculs of cotton will be obtained.

INDIANS SURRENDER DAILY TO JAPANESE

Majority Carry White Handkerchiefs at Front, Says Prisoner

Realizing that they were being fooled by the British, a steady stream of Indian troops have been and are surrendering daily to the Japanese forces in the fighting on the Indo-Burmese border. One of them, Punjab-born Sergeant-Major Hal Dhyan Singh, belonging to the Punjab Regiment, who surrendered to the Japanese Forces on March 1 during the fighting north of Rathedaung revealed that 80 per cent of the Indian troops carry with them white handkerchiefs in preparation for surrender to the Japanese Army. Sergeant-Major Singh also stated that he saw American troops chained to an anti-aircraft gun at Chittagong, according to a Domei report from Rangoon on Monday.

The following is a series of questions and answers which took place between a Domei reporter and the Indian soldier:

Question: What made you surrender?

Answer: I have been in the army for 10 years but never have I had the thought that I would fight for Britain against Japan. I was introduced several years ago to Subhas Chandler Bose through the editorial writer of a Calcutta paper and since then, although I was registered on the army list I worked to publicize Mr. Bose's principles.

Q.: Then why did you join the army?

A.: Because after I graduated from school I could not get a job and could not eat. Most of my comrades joined because of the same reason.

Q.: How did you surrender?

Sneaks Out at Night

A.: Together with my comrades I sneaked out of camp toward evening. We passed the night in the jungle and early the next morning went to a Japanese position waving a big white handkerchief. Just before I left camp, a group of 20 Indian soldiers had surrendered and because of that the guarding was very strict. I was tremendously relieved when we reached the Japanese position.

Q.: How is the morale of the Indian troops in general?

A.: The morale can't be called high. They all are thinking to flee or surrender at the first chance they get. Eighty per cent of them carry white handkerchiefs with them in preparation for surrender.

Q.: How do the Indian troops feel toward the British soldiers?

A.: They don't show it but in their hearts they all feel a resentment against the British. Compared to the British the food and clothing given us are miserably inferior. When we are being transported, we always are made to ride third class. The British always ride first class.

Q.: Are the orders of the British carried out?

A.: That too is so only on the surface. For example, it is not infrequent for the men to advance over long distances during the day and then when night comes to retreat, and sleep. The Indian troops in general think they are stronger than the British if they have weapons and I think that is the reason why they do not really respect the British.

Q.: What do you think of the Japanese Forces?

A.: I was struck by the fact that they were stronger than expected. I came to the front on February 15 so I was never engaged directly in combat with them but I don't know how they attacked crossing the wild mountains of Rathedaung. Until the fighting at Rathedaung, my comrades and I believed, because of British propaganda, that perhaps the recapture of Akyab would be possible. But subjected to that tremendous assault, the British, American, and Indian troops were rather rudely awakened from their dream.

Q.: How is the relationship between America and Britain?

U.S. Soldiers Chained

A.: I don't know very well. But at an anti-aircraft battery at Chittagong, I saw American soldiers chained to an anti-aircraft gun. I myself don't know what to make of this.

Q.: Did you not worry when you surrendered?

A.: I knew that the Japanese Forces were courageous and also had heard in broadcasts and rumors that prisoners would be treated in the right manner.

Q.: How do the people of India feel?

A.: Most of the people want the Japanese Forces to march into India. India wants independence but cannot unite because it has no organization. In recent days, the Government has been suppressing to an extreme the press, public meetings and others, and it seems as though nothing can be done. But the anti-British feeling is strong.

Q.: What points differ in the independence movement before and after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia?

A.: What is being advocated and the principle are the same but since the war, the movement has become really earnest. The people too are beginning to realize that now is the chance. I think the Tojo declaration promising independence for Burma has exerted a great influence.

Q: How is the recent food situation?

A: The people are suffering because imports from other areas have ceased and because of the army's control. Because rice imports from Burma have been cut off, 80 pounds of rice which used to cost the equivalent of ¥4 now costs ¥20. Wheat which used to be imported from Australia no longer comes and its price has gone up 300 per cent.

Sugar which used to come from Java, Sumatra and Madagascar no longer is available and almost no sweets can be procured. The people have become especially indignant and dissatisfied of late because there is a shortage, because of army control, of a cooking oil which is absolutely essential in Indian cooking. Not only is India short on food. Petroleum which used to be sent from Burma too is no longer available and there is almost no gasoline among the civilians.

Q.: About how many foreign soldiers are there in India?

A.: I don't know. Recently, troops other than American and Australian have come in but I don't know their numbers.

Q.: Is there something else you want to say?

A.: I want to tell my friends at home of British deceitfulness. And I want to let them know that this is the chance, the only chance, to fight together with Japan for the realization of Indian independence, the independence we have for so long desired.

Savings Drive Exceeds Goal, Kaya Reveals

(Continued from Page 1)

ed thanks to the people for their enthusiastic cooperation.

"The savings goal for the current fiscal year of 1943-44 is ¥27,000,000,000. It will be necessary to reduce consumption to about ¥13,000,000,000. which is about one-fourth of the national income. For this purpose the people must remodel their lives in accordance with the needs of the present stage of decisive war. We hope that the people will thoroughly appreciate the fact that the attainment of the savings goal of ¥27,000,000,000 will be absolutely necessary to win through the War of Greater East Asia."

FLOOD PREVENTION STEP TAKEN BY NORTH CHINA

C.P.S.

PEKING, April 13.—North China is safe from flood this spring as a result of the preventive measures taken by the authorities, competent quarters here indicated.

It may be recalled that in the past, parts of North China were usually inundated following the sudden melting of ice in April when some of the larger rivers, having no adequate outlets, overflowed both banks inundating neighboring areas.

In view of this situation, the Conservancy Bureau of the Directorate-General of Reconstruction has strengthened the embankments on both banks of the Yungting River which in the past have caused much damage by flooding.

Repair work is also underway on the Feng River in Shansi Province. The work is concentrated at strengthening all weak points along the upper and lower reaches of the river.

Engineers have been sent to inspect the progress of the conservancy work already carried out.

AMERICA POSTPONES DISCUSSION ON FOOD

Difficulty in Feeding People at Home Believed Cause for Latest Decision

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 12.—Revealing the ever growing unfavorable food situation in America, the United States Government has decided to postpone the holding of the anti-Axis Powers' food conference at Hot Spring in Virginia until May 18, which was originally scheduled to be opened on April 10, according to a Washington dispatch received here.

For the postponement of the conference, the Washington authorities gave out the reason that re-examination of the original plan for supplying provisions to the anti-Axis Powers was necessary, the Washington dispatch disclosed.

Observers here, in this connection, expressed their belief that the United States Government authorities have postponed holding the food conference because of the stringent food situation in the United States for which they are finding difficulty in effecting a smooth supply of food even to their own people at home.

Pointing out the increasing shortage of foodstuffs in America, these observers, further said that this shortage had been caused partly by the remarkable decrease of food production due to a large number of laboring hands in American agricultural districts being recruited by the army and navy. They added that this tendency has also been intensified by the hoarding of foodstuffs by the wealthy class of people since the American participation in the current war.

Americans, only one or two years ago, never dreamed they would experience such an acute shortage of food so soon, the observers declared.

They further pointed out that in certain cities in the United States, uneasiness over obtaining food is already being felt.

WATER FESTIVAL OPENS IN BURMA FOR 4 DAYS

Domei

RANGOON, April 12.—The Water Festival, Burma's national celebration, will be observed for four days from April 13 prior to greeting the Burmese New Year on April 17.

In view of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's statement promising the granting of the status of independence to Burma and the recent visit of Ba Maw, Chief of the Burmese Administrative Council, to Japan, the coming New Year will be a memorable one for the Burmese.

During the four-day celebration, Burmese youths attired in uniform native dress (longui) will parade through the streets in many towns, sprinkling water liberally on the pedestrians by symbolizing ablution for the New Year.

In Rangoon, the women in their best dresses will visit the various pagodas and temples. At the amusement houses, traditional dances and music will be performed by the Burmese girls.

The citizens Anti-Air Raid Corps will also participate in the festival by parading the streets.

S. Pacific Is Scene Of Aerial Combats

(Continued from Page 1)

that by forward movement of both the enemy's and our air bases, the present stage of the Solomons air fighting has developed into a fighting in which fighter planes play the chief role. Lockheed P-38's and Grumman F4-F's form an overwhelmingly great part of the enemy fighters taking place in the aforementioned two battles. A few Vought-Sikorskys, which have appeared in the southeastern Pacific front since February, also took part.

These planes are all the best of the U.S. Army and Navy's standard fighters and it is thought that they were selected especially and sent to the Solomons. Against our fighters, however, they can do nothing, and in each engagement are miserably defeated. Against the enemy which depends upon quantity, the Imperial Navy's Air Units hold down the enemy with superior pilots and materials, and continue to maintain superiority with quality.

Close Cooperation

On this front our Army and Naval forces are working closely together. This is the reason why the defense of the area where our base is located is unweakened in the least by the attacks so persistently made by the enemy.

Particularly violent are the attacks made by our Naval Air force on the supply bases of the enemy. Very noteworthy results have been obtained in attacks by our Naval airmen on enemy transports.

The war situation in the South Pacific have two distinct phases. In one of them there are most violent mid-air fights between our and enemy air forces. In the other our bombers are sinking enemy transports.

Thanks to our strengthened air force and to the overwhelming superiority in its quality, the war situation in this area is developing favorably to us.

It seems that America, Britain, and Australia are anxious to know what to do in order to counteract the steady increase in the strength of our air forces operating round the Solomons.

Enemy Leaders Meet

There was a long series of meetings between the representatives of the enemy forces on the spot and the army and naval leaders of the enemy countries at Washington over the latter half of last month. The discussion is said to have centered round the questions of increasing the forces maintained by the enemy countries in the South Pacific and supplementing and increasing the planes possessed by the forces. A new policy in the conduct of operations against Japan may have been discussed at the meeting. But it seems a fact that the enemy is attaching considerable importance to the situation in the Southwestern Pacific and that he is going to make some move in this direction.

The officers under General Douglas MacArthur who attended the meetings are said to have returned to Australia on April 7. We must watch the enemy.

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AUTHORITIES IN JAVA TO COMPILE BUDGET

Attainment of Self-Sufficiency Is One of Chief Aims for 1943-44 Year

Domei

DJAKARTA, April 12.—The Japanese Military Administration has decided to compile the annual budget for the next fiscal year beginning in April, the first since the subjugation of Java, it was learned today.

In the compilation of the budget, it is understood, special attention will be placed on attainment of self-sufficiency maintenance of peace and order and speedy development of the natural resources of the island.

It is recalled that the authorities worked out a monthly budget for the first several months after the Japanese occupation of the island.

With the completion of the system in October of last year, a semi-annual budget was drawn up and put into operation in March.

Before the War of Greater East Asia, the expenditure and revenue of the East Indies' Government was estimated to total approximately 800,000,000 guilders. Of this total, 50 per cent was appropriated for military expenditure, 10 per cent for payment of pensions, leaving only 40 per cent for general administrative expenditures, it was disclosed.

Under the Japanese Military Administration, however, the item of military expenditure will be deleted from the forthcoming annual budget as all military expenses in East Indies are born by the Japanese Forces, while payment of pensions to the nationals of hostile countries have already been stopped.

Thus, the budget for the next fiscal year is expected to be on a firm basis although it may show a slight decrease in the total amount as compared with similar pre-war budgets.

More P.I. Post Offices

Domei

MANILA, April 13.—In addition to 217 postoffices already reopened by the end of February throughout the Philippines, 21 more postoffices were reopened between March 1 and 27, it was announced by the postal authorities in the Philippines. All those postoffices are for the handling of ordinary postal matters, postal savings as well as postal remittances of the public.

Arakan Defeat Is Heavy Blow To Britishers

(Continued From Page 1)

operations for the recapture of Burma.

According to the report, the British land, sea, and air forces must work together to re-take the Akyab area.

There is another condition for a successful campaign against the area in question. There must be multitudes of small vessels available for use by the forces making the attempt.

For the present, the report goes on, it is practically impossible to meet this condition as almost all the small vessels possessed by Britain are employed in French North Africa where the anti-Axis forces are in action.

The Reuter report lists the lessons the British forces have learned from the present Akyab campaign as follows:

1. For their attempt to re-take Burma the British forces must be aided by a powerful air force and fleet. As long as it is impossible to maintain a line constantly, talking of recapturing Burma will end by raising vain hopes in Chungking.

Close Watch Necessary

2. There must not be any slacking of the effort to prepare for the next campaign even during the coming monsoon season. A close watch must constantly be kept over the marsh bounding India and Burma. Otherwise, the Japanese forces, which are up to anything in the worst weather conditions, may take advantage of the rain to spring a surprise upon the British.

3. There is a need of working out new methods of fighting for employment in future operations for the recapture of Burma. There is a question of counteracting the infiltration operations of the Japanese. There is another question of what to do about the Japanese who know how to defend themselves. There is still another question of how to inflict heavy losses on the Japanese. These are some of the difficulties which have to be solved by the British if they hope to make a successful attempt at the recapture of Burma.

New Wound Elixir

MUNICH.—Surprising successes have been obtained with the use of female hormone in the treatment of wounds which show a tendency to heal badly, Dr. Heinrich Bayer revealed for the first time in the Medical Weekly.

BRITISH WAR COSTS SOARING, SAYS WOOD

(Continued from Page 1)

the construction of airfields, hospitals, barracks and other facilities for the American forces stationed in the British Isles and that, in addition, another £150,000,000 had been expended for the purchase of war materials from the United States.

Huge Amount Spent

Since the outbreak of the war, Great Britain has made the total expenditure of £15,600,000,000 spending at the rate of five million pounds per day during 1940-41 and £12,500,000 per day during 1942-43, Sir Kingsley disclosed.

Current daily expenditures reach £15,000,000 a rate nearly three times that recorded for the year 1940-41.

It was added that the Government subsequent to the outbreak of the war and up to the current year managed to cover approximately 44 per cent of the total expenditure through Government revenue but the Government during the current year expects to cover 66 per cent of the total through incomes from revenue sources.

The total Government expenditures last year, according to Chancellor Wood, amounted to £5,288,000,000 whereas the budget for the current year is set at £5,756,000,000 which shows an increase of £470,000,000 when compared to previous estimates.

This statement was qualified by Sir Kingsley Wood who declared that the actual expenditures may exceed the budgetary figure and stated that for the past fiscal year the actual expenditure aggregated £5,637,000,000 whereas the income totalled only £2,819,000,000, showing a deficit of £2,818,000,000.

NORTH CHINA MOBILIZES YOUTHS FOR FARM WORK

C.P.S.

PEKING, April 13.—The progress in the plans drawn up by the Directorate-General of Education of the North China Political Affairs Commission for the mobilization of students for farming work has been so encouraging that the authorities here have decided to increase the number of students to be drafted from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000.

Regarding the proposed use of the land in the Temple of Heaven, the Directorate-General of Education and the management of the temple have agreed to place the land about 450 mow within the temple limits at the disposal of this project.

The Educational Directorate will put students of the National University of Peking, China College, National Normal University and Girl Schools to cultivate agricultural products in these temple grounds.

Thrill of Lifetime Experienced by Scribe

(Continued from Page 1)

which made me recall the phrase "rainbow air raid" invented by one of the men recently.

Five minutes away from our destination and still thick fogs blocked our view. Then suddenly through a break in the fog we sighted the muddy waters of Merauke River.

We could not see the city of Merauke yet. We next turned widely to the left, and then circling still wider we began to descend so as to get a sight of the city.

City Is Sighted

Soon the city came into clear sight. It was a near city with lined streets and houses. At the mouth of the river we could see the waterfront with five little boats anchored alongside,

The moment for the attack at last come! I watched the squadron commander's plane closely and was soon rewarded with the sight of numerous black objects dropping straight for the waterfront below.

It was but an instant from the time when I heard the hollow sound of the rack release guns until I saw red flashes on the landing pier, followed immediately by a giant upheaval which seemed to hurl the whole waterfront works into the air all at once.

Soon bombs were raining on the city, and huge columns of smoke rose high into the sky from three places. Enemy anti-air shells next began to explode like so many cotton bolls far below us.

Then suddenly I heard the deep stacatto of our plane's machinegun pierce the compressed air of the cabin's interior.

"Enemy planes?" I instinctively looked about me. But no, our machinegun was raking the enemy below with a last farewell volley.

The formation was soon circling widely to the right to start on its homeward journey. Three columns of white smoke hung in the air above the city.

From the commander's plane the report was dispatched to the home base that our operation had been a complete success and that all the planes were now returning safely.

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THAILAND PREPARED TO PUSH WAR AIMS

Fighting Alongside of Japan To Solidify Amity, Say Thai Correspondents

Firm determination of the Thai people to fight the current war side by side with the Japanese and an ardent wish to promote the friendly relations between the two countries were jointly expressed by Wirat B. Silpin, Tokyo correspondent for the Srikrung, the Thairasdra and the Skulthai, popular dailies of Thailand, and Phrot Phutthinan, also a correspondent here of the Nikorn Daily News, the Bangkok Chronicle and the Supharb Satri Daily News, a daily edited exclusively by women journalists, in their interview with a reporter of the Nippon Times held at the Imperial Hotel on Tuesday.

Mr. Silpin and Mr. Phutthinan are the first Thai correspondents to be sent abroad. They arrived here from Bangkok at the outset of April.

Inspects Nippon Times

The two Thai journalists, accompanied by Chalao Smitavej, Third Secretary of the Thai Embassy here, visited President Toshi Go at the office of the Nippon Times on Tuesday afternoon and inspected the editorial rooms and printing plant of the Times.

Queried as to his first impression of Japan, Mr. Silpin said that he had been especially impressed by the calm atmosphere prevailing here despite the fact that Japan is now being engaged in a titanic war.

"I am happy to see the people of Japan, united like a single man, vigorously fighting this war in full support of their Government," he declared, "and also to see the supply of food and other wartime machinery working in perfect order.

"In our country also, the entire Thai nation, firmly standing behind Premier Field-Marshal P. Phibun Songkhram, is determined to fight through this war. My country and yours are in the same position. I am glad, therefore, to be here to study things Japanese and to cooperate with the Japanese press in fighting the propaganda warfare and to make good the understanding between the two nations.

"We are sure that victory in the current war is undoubtedly in our hands because the behind-the-gun front of both countries is getting ever stronger.

"During my short stay here, lots of news have come from various theaters of war, all of which reported victory. They were the news of victory scored by the Japanese Forces in the Solomon area along the Indo-Burma frontier and the latest one reported on the victory won by the Thai armed forces in the Shan State in Burma. This news which was received here on Monday from Bangkok states that the Thai army repelled the enemy troops infesting the Shan State area, causing heavy casualties to enemy marauders.

"I hope this news which is undoubtedly a good one for Thailand is also a good news for Japan because the two nations are fighting side by side for the common objective.

Overcame All Obstacles

"Shan State is a strategically important place and it is thickly covered by malaria-infested jungles. The Thai forces fought with all their might to crush the enemy, without fearing the epidemic diseases peculiar to that region and overcoming all obstacles standing in their way."

Mr. Phutthinan, when interviewed at his room in the Imperial Hotel, declared, "I feel it a great honor to be able to work in Japan, which is the greatest industrial country in East Asia and which has cultural and artistic traits similar to those of our country. I am very glad to see the Japanese people vigorously engaged in their respective tasks behind the guns.

"Since my childhood," the Thai journalist continued, "I have had special interest in geography and history and dreamt to visit this country some day. The first thing I want to do here is to learn Japanese, which I hope I can finish in six months.

"In my opinion, Japan is the country which has the most highly advanced educational, cultural and artistic level in East Asia and other nations within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere should adopt Japan's educational and cultural systems to promote the culture of their own countries."

Questioned as to his object in working here as a journalist, the Thai newspaperman stated, "My main aim for coming to Japan to represent our newspaper company is to contribute my bit to the promotion of the good old relationship between Thailand and Japan as well as to send first-hand news to and from my country so that the understanding between the two nations may be made still more thorough."

Referring to the present condition prevailing in Thailand, Mr. Phutthinan said that the entire Thai nation is forging ahead toward victory in the current war under the able leadership of Premier Songkhram as well as to promote its civilization. All the Thai people respectfully obey and respect their leader, Premier Songkhram, and are united as if they were one body. This obedience to the Premier is the expression of the will of the people of Thailand themselves and is by no means forced by the Government.

"Also, the Thai people have a deep sense of respect toward Japan and the Japanese people. It is because they know that Japan respects the sovereignty, independence and integrity of other nations.

"When the Alliance Pact was signed between the Thai and Japanese representatives before the Emerald Buddha, all the people of the Thai nation were overjoyed and satisfied inasmuch as they are fully cognizant that the same pact guarantees the sovereignty of Thailand and spells the eternal prosperity of the country. It may be noted that our countrymen attach no less importance to the independence and sovereignty of their country than on their lives, as is clear from the fact that in changing its national titles some time ago, our country adopted the term of 'Thai' which means freedom.

"As you know, our compatriots in Thailand at present observe a ceremony for paying respect to our national flag daily at 8 a.m.

"In talking about independence and sovereignty, I am glad to note that the Japanese people are highly conscious of their national polity. In my opinion, Japan and Thailand are like brothers, having kept close friendship for the last 500 years and having shared the same fate.

"The Thai people are characteristically very grateful to others who have done them good. The Thai people respect Japan as an elder brother because they never forget the fact that Japan has extended kind aid and cooperation to them and because they are fully cognizant of Japan's good, real intentions. This is proved by the fact that our country decisively entered the War of Greater East Asia to fight against the common enemies of Asia hand in hand with Japan.

"Our armed forces have hitherto achieved brilliant war results on the fronts, the latest one being that won in the Shan State, while the people on the behind-the-gun front are forging ahead toward the nation's goal, backing up their leader, Premier Songkhram, to pave the way to ultimate victory. They have already created by themselves a common strength which will solve all the difficult problems and will, in the end, realize the prosperity of the nation."

Visit Nippon Times

Wirat B. Silpin and Phrot Phutthinan, two correspondents from Thailand, who arrived in the capital early this month visited the Nippon Times on Tuesday to inspect the editorial rooms and printing plant. The above photo shows the Thai visitors with Toshi Go, president of the Nippon Times, seated at the left.

Chu Pays Respects To Imperial Palace; Visits Matsudaira

Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China, who arrived here on Monday to attend the second East Asia Medical Conference to be held in Tokyo on April 17 and 18, proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 9:40 a.m. on Tuesday and registered his name on the visitors' book. Later, Dr. Chu made a courtesy call on the Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira at the Imperial Household Department.

U.S. Potato Shortage

STOCKHOLM.—A potato and soap shortage is threatening the United States, reports the London Daily Telegraph from New York. The potato shortage will result shortly in the complete disappearance of this commodity from American markets, at least until warm weather will permit the transport of unheated cars.

YOUTH TO PRACTICE FARMING TECHNIQUE

15,000 Agricultural School Pupils to Be Sent to Hokkaido To Up Production

In order to teach agriculture on a large scale as well as to help increase production, the Education Ministry, under the joint auspices of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry and the Government of Hokkaido, is contemplating to mobilize 15,000 students of all the agricultural schools throughout the country and send them to Tokachi and Kushiro, Hokkaido, from May to October of this year, it is reported.

The first group of these students from Ishikawa, Fukui, and Gifu Prefectures, totaling 900, is scheduled to leave on May 1 for Hokkaido, where they will receive practical training in agriculture and stock-farming as in dairy-farming.

As each group is scheduled to stay in Hokkaido from 30 to 40 days, much is expected of their work.

It is further reported that teachers of agricultural schools as well as leaders totaling 450, will receive special training at the Uchihara Training Institute for a week beginning April 21.

The report further stated that under the joint auspices of the Education Ministry, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry and the Government of Hokkaido, the Dai Nippon Youth Association is also planning to form special service corps to help increase production in Kushiro from May 1 to October of this year. The association will dispatch 30 to 40 members from each prefecture, it is added.

TIENTSIN MUNICIPALITY TO PUSH FARM PROJECT

Urban, Rural Districts Told to Increase Food Output—Thrift Encouraged

C.P.S.

TIENTSIN, April 13.—In order to render its part toward the program recently promulgated by the North China Political Affairs Commission for the increase of agricultural products, the Tientsin Municipality will shortly cultivate approximately 900 mow of waste land here. The purpose of this is to impress the people with the importance of increasing production especially by turning waste into use.

At a recent meeting of leaders of all walks of life convened by the local authorities for an informal exchange of views, the opinion was expressed that whereas the rural districts should concentrate on the cultivation of agricultural products, the people in the cities should be frugal in the consumption of these foodstuffs, so that on the whole a surplus may be realized for the fighting forces which must not be neglected.

An interesting feature is the suggestion of the Committee for the Promotion of Thrift and Increase of Production of the Tientsin Municipality that not more than $200 should be spent for marriages and not over $500 for funerals.

New Furnace Developed

BERLIN.—A modern type of electro melting furnace for casting high-grade steel, which has a capacity of 250 tons, is being constructed at a factory of the German heavy industry. In regard to capacity it will exceed all furnaces known to German engineers.

NANKING SETTING UP SOUND TAX SYSTEM

China Exerts Efforts to Improve Economic Conditions and People's Livelihood

A special feature of government finance in China is that it has gone beyond the mere effort of balancing receipts and expenditures and more and more toward a comprehensive readjustment to improve economic conditions through increased production, economy in consumption and improvement of the livelihood of the people, local financial circles pointed out in an exclusive interview with the Central Press recently.

At the same time every effort has been made to readjust the tax administration, in revising the taxes, in simplifying and unifying the whole tax administration throughout the country. The currency reform has met with steady success, and the result is a gradual stabilization of the livelihood of the people, revival of commerce and industry, without which an increase in the government revenue would be impossible and a balanced budget infeasible, these circles pointed out.

Regional or local authorities have been granted a degree of autonomy and independence in the collection of taxes, with a view to making them self-sufficient. The tendency has been for the regional or local administrations to become less and less dependent upon the Central Government for their current administrative expenditures.

Cautious Policy Adopted

A cautious policy has been adopted by the authorities in government expenditures, which are based on the allotted amount of derivable revenue, the idea being to maintain a balanced budget, financial circles pointed out. It is hoped that such a policy would eventually yield a surplus to the national treasury and indirectly lead to a general decrease in taxation.

The customs, salt and consolidated taxes are the three principal sources of the government's revenue, it was pointed out.

The customs duties have been slightly raised since January 1942, while the customs surcharge has been fixed at 100 per cent on the basis of bulk and several customs offices in South and Central China have been revived.

The total monthly customs receipts prior to the return of the National Government to Nanking was between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000, but the suspension of foreign shipping services during 1942 caused a drop in the customs receipts, and during February, 1942, the total receipts dropped to $6,000,000 and the customs surcharge also totalled around $6,000,000.

By March the same year, however, the import and export taxes yielded $9,000,000, and the surcharge $7,000,000.

As compared with the years prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the import and export duties have dropped by two-thirds, but there has been an increase in the surcharge item, and by the end of 1942, the total customs receipts have shown a great increase, as a result of more efficient administration and the adoption of other reforms.

Salt Production Revived

Next in importance to the customs revenue is the salt tax. After the National Government's return to Nanking, measures were adopted to revive the production of salt in the war-torn areas. This has resulted in a steady increase in salt production from a little over 2,800,000 piculs in 1940 (at Haichow alone) to over 4,900,000 piculs the following year, and over 4,710,000 piculs for the first eight months of 1942. More salt-fields have since been developed. Those in Shantung and Kiangsu Provinces have been revived, and this has led to a general increase in the amount of the salt revenue. In the period between January and August, 1942, the salt revenue increased from its low of a little over $12,800,000 during 1940 to more than $45,000,000.

The consolidated tax ranks third in importance as another source of government revenue. The government authorities have made every effort to improve th consolidated tax administration by simplifying the procedure governing the collection of the tax and rationalizing it. In October 1941, it promulgated the regulations governing the collection of cotton and yarn tax, and the enforcement of the rolled tobacco tax in April, 1942 and the wheat flour tax in June the same year.

The tax has been revised to fit into existing conditions when commodity prices sky-rocketed. The tax is being levied mainly on luxury goods, the aim being to lessen the burden of the common people, yet at the same time increasing the yield from this source.

On Ad Valorem Basis

The collection of the rolled tobacco tax has been made on an ad valorem basis as from April, 1942, and a 5% ad valorem tax has likewise been collected on cotton and yarn and piecegoods.

The return of the Customs Administration to the control of the National Government, the recent reorganization of the Kiangsu-Chekiang-Anhwei Consolidated Tax Bureau, and other measures combined have made for a healthy tax administrative structure. Since China's entry into the war the whole national economic structure has been gradually placed on a war-footing.

The formation of the All-China Commercial Control General Association, with the increasing active participation of leading Chinese bankers and financiers, is bound to bring about a steady revival of prosperity to the country.

The suspension of fresh issues of Japanese military yen scrip, which was put into effect from April 1, is yet another positive measure designed to give effective support to the stabilization of the C.R.B. currency, a further improvement in the general economic situation, the same circles pointed out.

GRANARY BONDS PLANNED BY CHINESE GOVERNMENT

Will Have Total Value of $500,000,000 to Purchase Foodstuffs

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, April 13.—Granary bonds of a total value of $500,000,000 will shortly be issued by the Government for the purchase of foodstuffs and the construction of granaries.

The bonds, which will be offered to the public through the Central Reserve Bank of China, will be divided into A and B Bonds, the former for the purchase of foodstuffs and the latter for the construction of granaries.

Granary Bonds A will be issued whenever the Government needs funds for the purchase of foodstuffs, and the amount to be issued will be decided jointly by the Ministries of Finance and Foodstuffs. The limit has been set at $100,000,000, to be redeemable in one year and secured by the foodstuffs bought by the proceeds of the bonds.

Granary Bonds B, totalling $100,000,000, will be redeemed in five years to be secured by incomes derived from the various activities of the Ministry of Foodstuffs.

Yoshizawa in Hanoi

Domei

HANOI, April 13.—Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, arrived here from Saigon at noon today. This is the first time in four months that the Ambassador has returned to the capital of French Indo-China since he left for Tokyo toward the end of last year.

One-Hand Touch System

BAYREUTH.—The local German institute for stenography and typewriting has devised a new five-finger typewriting touch system for single-handed war invalids, it was revealed here.

EVATT VISITING U.S. TO SEEK MORE HELP

Australian Foreign Chief Says Anti-Axis Forces in Pitiful Plight

Australian Minister of External Affairs Herbert V. Evatt's sudden decision to visit Washington and London took the diplomatic circles of the world by complete surprise since his contemplated trip has been kept secret, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Monday.

Evatt declared at a press interview in Washington on Monday that he was moved to make the visit to the British and the American capitals since he felt the urgent necessity of pointing out and emphasizing the grave mistakes of the anti-Axis policy of concentrating their war efforts for 1943 in continental Europe as decided at the Casablanca Conference.

It is not only the Australian Government that is dissatisfied with the anti-Axis war policies; the American military leaders at the war front in the Pacific are also disgruntled with the anti-Axis desertion, the dispatch declared, adding that the anti-Axis quarters in the Pacific are pleading that aid for the strengthening of their air forces must be given to them.

Seeks More Aid

Upon reaching Washington, Evatt immediately conferred with President Franklin Roosevelt and appealed for immediate aid in strengthening military forces.

Following the conference with Roosevelt, the Australian Minister declared that the President seemed to have sympathized with his views. Evatt added that before his mission is concluded, the Australian and American forces in the Southwestern Pacific will receive cheerful tidings.

A report from Washington disclosed the salient points of Evatt's statements which were made at a press conference on Monday as follows:

"Under the present conditions due to the acute shortage of supplies, the anti-Axis forces in the Pacific are unable fully to expand their operations.

"If the Japanese should strengthen and utilize the abundant resources of their acquired territories in the Pacific, it will have a suicidal effect upon us.

Many Australians Die

"The Australian troops form 80 per cent of the land forces in the New Guinea area. The total number of troops that have succumbed to tropical fever exceed the number that were killed in encounters by five times.

"The Australian citizens are unable to bear the fact that the Australian forces are suffering continual defeats despite their concentration of maximum efforts for the prosecution of the war. Whatever the case may be, the Commonwealth Government is justified to make complaints above all other nations.

"The Americans have misinterpreted the policies outlined by the Casablanca Conference, which advocates the concentration of anti-Axis war efforts in Europe. The strategy for the subjugation of Germany does not mean that the combat with Japan will be completely abandoned as being popularly believed by the American people.

"After completing deliberation in Washington for sending more supplies to the Pacific war front, I will continue to London to take up the same matter with the British Government.

"Although it is believed that the production in the anti-Axis nations has been considerably increased, the additional supply of resources have not made any showing at the war fronts in the Southwestern Pacific.

"We are hoping that more airplanes will soar over the skies of New Guinea and northern Australia in the near future. The strengthening of our air and naval forces as well as our manpower resources are what we want."

Potato Bread Good

BERNE.—The population of a medium sized Swiss town was asked recently to sample bread mixed with potato flour and returned the verdict that the mixture was edible. No compulsion, however, will be exercized for the time being to introduce this bread throughout Switzerland.

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PARIS.—Speaking on the occasion of the first anniversary of the French air relief committee, its chairman, Rene Mesnard, revealed that the committee had paid out 120,000,000 francs to air raid victims during the first year of its work.

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The VENDETTA of AKO

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by T suneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshika wa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 11

Two Who Couldn't Laugh

Jurozaemon Isogai was a youth who was the model of uprightliness, and his countenance was as handsome as his heart was pure. He was, in fact, a model of the Genroku type.

His face was finely chiselled, rather slender in build, and his complexion rivalled that of a woman. His brows were black and finely drawn, setting off his dark, luminous eyes. His build was slender, almost willowy, but there was nothing effeminate about him.

What his comrades liked about him was the fact that in spite of his good looks, he was extremely grave and diligent. He seldom spoke. And as the older comrades well knew, he was extremely filial to his parents.

"Ho, Isogai, this is the first time we hear of it. Have you found something?"

Tadashichi Takebayashi leant forward and looked at Isogai's serious face.

"I cannot say anything yet," said Jurozaemon, and turned his eyes downward.

"Well, I am sure we can leave the matter to Jurozaemon," said Isuke Maebara. "Ha, ha. I think I know what it is." He laughed softly.

"Juroza," he added, "shall I tell the others?"

"No, please don't."

"I would like to tell. It's not a shameful story. . . ."

"I prefer you didn't."

Juroza was blushing like a maiden.

Intrigued by this puzzling dialogue, the others turned on Maebara, and pressed him to tell.

Maebara glanced apologetically at Juroza.

"My disposition is such that I cannot keep anything to myself," he said. "As a matter of fact, there is a maiden called Otsuya working as a maid in Kira's household. She is the possessor of unusual beauty, and has fallen head over heels in love with our Juroza, although I don't know when or how they met."

"Ho, is that so?"

"Now, among us all, who is there besides Juroza who can make a woman fall in love with him?"

"That was well done," said the sixty-two year old Kihei Muramatsu without a smile.

"Juroza, don't fail," he went on, leaning forward toward Isogai. "Woman—ah, Woman. I never thought of that. When a man grows old he forgets such things. Woman—h'm, it is a mistake to leave out Woman in any undertaking. Even Chuzaemon Yoshida, with all his military arts, has omitted to consider the question of Woman. Juroza, that was good. Go on, do it! Don't hesitate! Carry on!"

At that moment the rattle that was fixed to the door of the barn below sounded noisily as somebody opened the door. Immediately everyone tensed. Koemon went to the head of the stairs and peered down.

"Ho, is that Kanzaki?" he called out softly.

"Oh, this is me, with Yato."

Yogoro Kanzaki came into the room, with Emoshichi trailing behind him.

"Sorry for being late."

"We were waiting for you. A little while longer, and Kurabashi would have gone out to look for you."

"We had something to do this evening."

"What, in the shop?"

"No, at Kira's."

"What was it?"

"Emoshichi, show that thing to the others."

Emoshichi placed the half of the broken board in front of the others.

"Ho, this is a plan of Kira's house."

"Yes, but sad to say, we lost the other half. What is worse, the other half contains the plan of Kira's bedroom and the interior of the house. The front half of the house is clear from this board."

"How did you get this, Kanzaki?"

"One of Kira's maid servants, called Kume, is a frequent visitor at my shop. She has fallen in love with Emoshichi, and I made her get this for us by promising her that she may marry Emoshichi. It was wrong, I know, but I had to do it for the sake of the great objective."

Kanzaki told in detail all that had happened.

When he finished, Kihei Muramatsu slapped his knee and,

"What, woman again!" he said in a voice that threatened to leak out through the closed doors. "So a woman's hand got this out for you! Damn it! If I were 20 years younger, I'd get hold of the other half, even if my wife scold me for it!"

Everyone laughed at this, everyone except two. They were Emoshichi Yato and Jurozaemon Isogai.

Chapter 12

Autumn Nerves

Sahyoe-no-Suke, the son of Kira, started up with a nervous movement, his pale face twitching, and dropped his book face down on the table. A sudden noise from the direction of the stables had reached his ears.

It was not unusual for the horses in the stable to create a disturbance. Kira's mansion boasted of a stable that could shelter eight horses, and since only two of them at most were taken out for use at one time, there were always six horses within the stables at any hour of the day or night. The horses were tied up close to one another, and when one horse shied at something which had startled him, the rest also would be alarmed, and the next moment all the horses would be stamping and snorting and tugging at their reins.

But Sahyoe was of a particularly nervous disposition. His ears were extraordinarily sharp, and he heard the slightest noise that an ordinary man would have been ignorant of.

He ran out into the corridor, and shouted,

"Somebody! Come quick!"

There was no answer at once. Sahyoe shouted again,

"Magohachiro Riemon! Come quick!"

"Yes, my lord!"

Magohachiro Sauda and Riemon Torii, the attendants, ran out of the guard-room on the opposite side of the corridor, and knelt down before Sahyoe.

Sahyoe's face was like paper. His voice had even grown husky with fear.

"What was that? That noise from the stables?"

"There is a rather excitable chestnut horse in there. He is no doubt the cause of the disturbance."

"No." Sahyoe shook his head. "There was something different about the noise. It was not the usual sound that the horses make. Go and look."

"Yes, my lord."

The attendants seldom had time to rest. The whole mansion was a bunch of nerves. Every night, fear made every man's nerves tense at high pitch.

Sauda pattered away down the corridor. The wooden door that led from the stable to the side of the front entrance was slightly open, and Sauda, for an instant, received the impression of a shadow that flitted past the corner of his eye through the door. He did not stop, but ran out of the front gate.

"Sauda, where are you going?" said a voice.

"Oh, Johachi Kimura. . ."

"What's the matter? Why the hurry?"

"I'll tell you later."

Sauda cast his eye up and down the thoroughfare, and ran out for some yards as far as the end of the wall that bordered the neighboring house of the Hondas.

It was already past noon, and the town was wrapped in a white, dry haze. Down the road, near the first crossing, a solitary figure, clad in the uniform of a servant, was walking away with ambling steps. The throb of a sweet seller's drum came faintly to his ears from somewhere.

"That's funny. . ."

Sauda frowned. He could see nothing suspicious, and yet he could not stifle the feeling that he had glimpsed something or somebody dart out through the wooden door near the stables and escape through the postern door into the street.

He stood there undecided. Autumn had crept upon the city, and the falling leaves fluttered past his shoulders.

The Kira Family versus the Ako ronin!

Sauda felt that the eyes of the whole city were upon his master's house. Even the falling leaves seemed to be whispering "Kira versus the Ako ronin!" As he stood there, he seemed to feel the eyes of the neighborhood upon him, and he felt like hiding himself.

Sauda returned to the front gate. Kimura was still standing there, eyeing him with a question in his eyes.

"Sauda, who are you looking for?"

"Nobody in particular. The young lord was alarmed at the noise in the stable, and I came out to see what was the matter. I noticed that the door from the stable was open."

"H'm. Are there any signs that somebody entered the house?"

"I cannot say. I have to question the men first."

The two returned to the front entrance and called all the attendants and guards. They were questioned severely, but all were unanimous in asserting that they had seen nothing suspicious. But the front gateman said that he had admitted a servant from Lord Masano, who had come with a message for Lord Kira, and that this servant had waited in the servants room near the stable whilst Lord Kira wrote his reply.

"That reminds me!" suddenly shouted Kimura. "I passed that servant just now at the fourth corner from here. His face somehow looked familiar to me, but I could not place him then. I just recalled his name. He is Shinzaemon Katta, one of the Ako ronin. Damn! I let him go."

"What, that servant?" The gateman and the guards turned pale. The man in question had come with a letter from Lord Makino, a close friend of Kira, and they had not suspected him. But now that they thought of it, that man had rather sharp eyes for a mere servant.

The pursuer and the pursued—each in turn had advantages according to the respective positions that they assumed for the moment. Today's incident, for instance, was one which could not have been prevented. There was no way of defending against such intrusion. And Kira's attendants and samurai, as they thought of the elaborate measures which the Ako ronin did not hesitate to take, even to the length of disguising themselves as retainers of other lords to penetrate into their midst, could not help but feel a tingling sensation in the nape of their necks and a shudder along their spines.

"But say nothing about this to the young master. It will only worry him still further, and as it is, he is already nervous enough. Keep silent."

Sauda admonished the others, and with a "See you later" to Johachi Kimura, he walked into the house.

Chapter 13

Loyal to Kira

The quarters of Ikkaku Shimizu, Johachi Kimura and Jiroemon Osuga lay in a row in a corner of the mansion grounds.

Johachi Kimura stepped over the threshold of Shimizu's dwelling.

"Are you in?" he called out.

"Oh, is that Kimura?" answered the voice of Shimizu. During the afternoons, Ikkaku Shimizu was always to be found within his quarters, resting from his duties.

Ikkaku and Johachi had corresponded often, but their duties had prevented them from meeting often. Last year, on the way back from Ako, Johachi had called at Ikkaku's house in Mikawa, and had been treated to some home-made noodles by Ikkaku's mother. Since then Fate had parted their ways, and they had not met.

"Glad to see you again."

"Hale and blighty as usual, I see."

"Well, not exactly. Since the autumn I have been suffering from influenza and have been confined to bed for two months."

"Are you all right now?"

"I have just managed to get up, and came round to see you to test my legs."

Johachi Kimura's cheeks looked a little hollow. His figure, too, had changed somewhat. Last year, when he had gone to Ako to spy out the lie of the land, he had disguised himself as a townsman. His hair had grown during his illness, and he had gathered it into a topknot. Shimizu saw in his friend the samurai that he had known of old, a little emaciated perhaps, but none the less bearing traces of his old vigor and audacity.

"And how about you?" asked Kimura.

"As you see me." Shimizu squared his shoulders. "Full of health as usual."

"You are fortunate, perhaps because you drink sake."

"If I don't drink sake, I have nothing to do."

"You seem to have plenty of leisure."

"There's nothing strange about it. In this household, there are twenty or thirty warriors, without counting those I brought from Yonezawa. In all, including the attendants and servants, there are a hundred odd men crammed tight in here."

"What, so many?"

"Yes. And Kira is living here alone with his son Sakyoe-no-Suke. His wife is in the country and there are no children. That's why I haven't anything to do worth mentioning."

"What about the nights?"

"Duty on alternate nights."

"I suppose that's rather trying on the nerves."

"Not at all." Shimizu shook his head, but there was a look of loneliness in his eyes.

"If such a thing is trying to me, I shan't be worth my salt when it comes to an emergency. And that reminds me that among the newly hired warriors here, I think there are very few who are really willing to lay down their lives for their master."

"H'm." Johachi was of the same opinion. He looked down in silence. Suddenly he raised his head, and glanced into the dim interior of the next room.

"Has somebody died?" he asked.

"Why?"

"I smell incense."

"Um. A messenger came today. I just heard of it. My mother has died. . . ."

"Oh! That kind woman who treated me to some noodles when I called on you last year. . . .?"

"Yes."

"My sympathies. It must be a heavy blow to you."

"No. The message has rather enlightened my heart. It won't be long before the news of my death will reach my home. At first sight it looks like a misfortune to have my mother die first, but I prefer it that way."

"Is your resolution so deep?"

"Of course. The collision is inevitable. We are on the defensive, and I don't think we can avert defeat. It's a bad job, but I wish to die as an honorable samurai, after doing my best."

". . . ."

"Kimura, don't you think that the real retainers of Kira, his real samurai, consist of men like you and me and Heihachiro Kobayashi? Mere numbers can avail nothing against the neck-or-nothing methods of the Ako ronin. The others won't be of much use; their numbers merely serve as a source of moral comfort to Kira. That's why I do not attend to the ordinary routine duties. I sit here and drink sake, and wait patiently for the day which is bound to come, reserving my strength for the final ordeal. I believe that is the proper way for a real samurai."

"Well said," said Kimura. His face had flushed a little. "I too will die."

He shot a furtive glance outside, and lowered his voice. "Master Hyobu Chisaka is of the same mind. As you say, what is inevitable will happen. They will come like storm clouds, and there is no stopping the storm."

"So you believe the same?"

"Ako, Kyoto, Yamashina—I haved spied on them at all these places, and know that although there are some weaklings among them, those who have continued to stick round Kuranosuke Oishi are men who think nothing of dying. They consider it rather a joy to die for their cause. What a fearful group of men! We can have no mightier foe than those Ako ronin."

"I understand their mind perfectly. From childhood we samurai have been taught that the acme of Bushido lies in the very same thing that the Ako ronin are ready to achieve. Anyone who regards them with hatred, anyone who thinks that they are men who have strayed from the ordinary path of samurai and are acting in mere desperation or for the sake of earthly fame, anyone who attributes their actions to underhand motives, is one who cannot understand the acme of Bushido, nor appreciate its beauty—to die for Loyalty's cause. My own feelings are the same as those of the Ako ronin. Strange as it seems even to myself, the day of death is not in the least perturbing to me. If I, who live in this gloomy atmosphere of Kira's mansion, can think so, how much more the valiant men of Ako! To them the gate of this mansion must veritably be the gate to the paradise where all loyal men go. They have not lived until they cross over the gate of this mansion."

Johachi Kimura felt that what he had come to say had been better expressed by Shimizu. Chisaka, the man under whose orders he worked, had also come to the same conclusion as Shimizu—that the Ako ronin would break in no matter what happened. From the summer Hyobu Chisaka, that wise Counselor, had reconciled himself to the fact.

As Counselor of the Uesugi clan, Chisaka could have taken more direct and forceful steps to defend Kira. He could have had Kira removed to Yonezawa, or to the Upper Mansion in Azabu, or better still, have had the leaders of the Ako ronin killed. But.

"No!" Chisaka always shook his head no matter who suggested the above proposals.

There were two reasons. For one thing, Chisaka believed in leaving such matters to the decision of Fate. For another, he did not want to endanger any property of the Uesugi clan for the sake of Lord Kira. As Counselor of the Uesugi clan he considered it his primary duty to ensure the safety of the clan property, even if Kira suffered for it.

That was why Johachi Kimura had ceased to act the spy. There was no further need. The only men who tried to tread on the tails of their enemies were those in Kira's mansion itself.

"Excuse the oratory," said Shimizu. "Kimura, let's drink."

"Um. Let's. I have something else to talk about. We can discuss matters as we drink. But first, let me pay my respects."

He walked towards where the smoke from the incense curled over the joss bowl on the little table placed against the wall on one side of the next room. Kimura knelt, and bowed reverently. A cup of water and a sprig of flowers lay on the table, evidently placed there by Shimizu himself. The absence of a feminine touch about the whole thing rendered the atmosphere somewhat lonely. There were no candles, nor a memorial tablet. Only, on the wall before the table was stuck a slender oblong of paper.

Kimura glanced at this piece of paper, and as he read the words written on it, he started, and involuntarily clasped his hands in silent prayer again.

On the paper was written:

MOTHER Died October, 15th year of Genroku
IKKAKU SHIMIZU Died same year

The memorial tablet for both mother and son were already made.

(To Be Continued)

War Developments Affect British Power

(Continued From Page 6)

dan leaders have strongly refused to lead their people into the war for the British cause. In retaliation the British authorities resorted to oppression but the people of India, instead of yielding, are unflinchingly resisting the beastly British rule. Actually, Britain has already lost its former vigor with which to rule that rich country. The people of India are fully aware of the waning British influence and they are gradually rising to gain their independence. Moreover, America perceives the same situation. Just as the Indians are eager to gain their independence, so are the Americans to plant their influence in that country as successors to the British.

America is a pirate par-excellence. With vigilant eyes it stands ready to grab the controlling rights from its pirate comrade, Britain. The greatest obstacle lying before the United States in its ambition for world domination is Britain. In order to acquire the controlling rights, the former must first of all destroy Great Britain. Otherwise, it will not be able to realize its cherished ambition. So hereafter that highly imperialistic country will, on the surface, continue to aid Britain and slowly rob Britain of all of its powers or rights.

The relations among the Axis Powers are entirely different from those of the Anglo-American Powers. The Axis Powers' principles are based upon justice in a common endeavor to destroy the old world order, as upheld by the Anglo-American Powers and establish a New World Order. It is obvious that before the almightly onslaught of the united Axis Powers, the disunited and self-centered Anglo-American Powers can never hope to emerge victorious in this great conflict. The selfish aims of the latter Powers manifest the irrationality of their system of the old world order.

(End)

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LIGHT METALS BODY WILL PLAY BIG ROLE

To Make Most Use of Authority Specified in Regulations in Increasing Supply

The policy to be followed by the Light Metal Control Association in order to quickly increase the production of all the light metals of special importance was explained by Atsushi Oya, president of the Light Metal Industry Association in course of a speech made Saturday at the meeting of the Nagoya Chamber of Commerce and Industry members, says the Sangyo Keizai. The gist of Mr. Oya's speech is as follows:

"The Light Metal Control Association, based on the opinion of its engineering experts' commission, has decided to encourage the inter-exchange of technical secrets among the companies engaged in the production of light metals, which, when realized, will greatly enrich the supply of light metals. Any company which discloses its technical secrets will receive a compensation from the Control Association."

As announced by Mr. Oya, the Light Metal Control Association will play an important rôle in increasing the supply of light metals by making the most of its authority as specified in the Regulations of the Light Metal Control Association which was made public under date of April 9 as follows:

Plan Must Be Approved

Article 1. Each member of the Light Metal Control Association, as prescribed by the president of the association, shall establish his business plan subject to the approval of the president. Any change in the business plan will have no validity unless sanctioned by the president. Each member of the Association must execute his business plan as approved by the president. In case of necessity, the president may order necessary revisions to be introduced into the business plan of any member.

Article 2. In case of necessity, the president of the Association may give necessary instructions concerning the division of work among the members, volume of work to be done by different members, and the qualities of metals to be produced and other matters.

Article 3. Each member, as prescribed by the president, shall present to the president a paper stating the quantity of materials and the amount of funds required for the the execution of his business plan. He must notify the President beforehand of any change in his business plan.

May Order for Details

Article 4. In case of necessity, the President may order any member to give a detailed information to the President of the quantity of the materials he requires for the execution of his business plan, the channel through which he will obtain the supply of the materials, and other matters.

Article 5. Each member must give detailed information to the President of his plan relative to the transportation of the materials he requires for the execution of his business plan.

Article 6. Each member must give detailed information to the President of his plan to secure the required supply of labor.

Article 7. In case of necessity, the president may give to each member necessary instructions relative to the promotion of efficiency, transfer of part of the labor from one factory to another.

Article 8. In case of necessity, the President may give to each member various instructions relative to the improvement of the methods of production, making of technical inquiries, desirable changes in the managing system, and other matters.

Article 9. Each member must present to the President a detailed plan relative to the raising and utilization of funds.

Article 10. Each member must present to the President a paper showing the estimated cost of production.

Must Show Budget Figures

Article 11. Each member must present to the President a paper giving all figures concerning the budget of his company, the present amount of his assets.

Article 12. (Omitted).

Article 13. In case of necessity, the President may give to the Teikoku Light Metal Control Company various instructions relative to the collection and distribution of light metals, as well as concerning any desirable changes of its organization.

Article 14. In case of necessity, the President may give to each member various instructions relative to the purchases, sales, storing, exchange, and renting of the light metals it handles, as well as concerning the quantities, prices, and the terms of deliveries to be observed by the member.

Article 15. Any change in the factory equipment, construction, enlargement, alteration or removal of factories, or the abolition or suspension of operation, the renting, hiring, purchasing, and selling of factories, and any other changes relative to the utilization of the factories, must be notified to the President before any such changes are effected.

Article 16. to 18 (Omitted).

Article 19. In case of necessity, the President may give a prize or a subsidy to any member.

New Uses for Manila Hemp

Manila hemp which used to be processed exclusively into ropes has recently been turned into textiles among the Filipino farmers under Japanese technical guidance. Pictures show trees from which Manila hemp is obtained and the fibers being spun.

PRICES GO EASIER AS NEWS LACKING

Long-Term Nitto Cotton Up ¥1.20, Spots Continue Steady

In the absence of fresh news to stimulate prices, the Tokyo Stock Exchange continued to stage a cheerless scene yesterday with the resultant fall in the volume of trading in the three sections. Reflecting the lack of enthusiasm on the part of traders, prices turned a shade easier in a few industrials on the long-term list.

In the long-term section, Nitto Cotton Spinning, new, continuously stepped up **¥1.20,** while Japan Precision Machinery slipped ¥1.70. Tokyo Rayon ¥1.50, Kanebo Spinning and Toyo Ball Bearing ¥1.00 each.

Short-term wares were completely congealed, there being no signs to break the stagnation pervading this section.

The spot market was comparatively steady, and fractional gains were registered by the miscellaneous group.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	— Delivery —		
	April	May	June
First Section			
Kanebo Spinning (50)	128.3	—	121.9
Nisshin Spinning (50)	84.2	—	83.7
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	105.9	106.2	105.3
Kanegafuchi Ind (50	76.3	—	66.4
Showa Elec Ind (50)	83.3	82.7	83.2
Japan Nitrogen (50)	72.1	—	—
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	90.0	—	88.4
O. S. K. (50)	—	—	81.0
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	85.5	—	85.0
Ishihara Ind (50)	66.9	66.3	66.9
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	—	112.4	110.2
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	140.0	141.6	141.7
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	65.0	—	63.9
Japan Beer (50)	99.0	—	—
Tropical Ind (42½)	43.3	43.3	43.9
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	46.5	—	—
Asahi Glass (50)	94.6	—	91.0
Toa Tobacco (50)	—	102.4	101.1
Manchou Tobacco (50)	94.2	93.6	94.1

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
N. Y. K.. new	75.8	5.8	5.1	75.6
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	92.5	2.5	2.1	92.3
Kanebo Spin. new	74.2	4.4	4.0	74.1
Teikoku Rayon. new	70.0	70.0	69.7	—
Hitachi Iron Works.	89.7	9.7	9.6	89.6
Japan Steel Tube	68.5	8.5	8.4	—
Japan Oil	73.4	3.4	3.3	—
S. M. R.	—	—	—	—
N. Y. K.. old	—	90.1	90.0	—
Hokkaido Coal	—	73.7	73.5	73.5
Kanebo Spin. old	—	128.0	127.7	—
Tokyo Rayon. new	55.3	5.4	5.3	55.3
Kokura Iron Works	—	54.6	54.5	54.5
Japan Beer. new	46.0	6.0	5.9	—
Japan Sugar. new	—	65.3	65.3	—
Ensuiko Sugar	—	64.4	64.3	64.3
Japan Mining	61.3	1.3	1.3	61.3
Manchou Heavy Ind.	—	61.9	1.8	61.8

Chu Exhorts Governors

C.P.S.

PEKING, April 13.—Measures for ameliorating the people's livelihood and maintaining peace and order in North China and for putting the system on a complete wartime basis were discussed at the Governors' Conference which was convened here recently by the North China Political Affairs Commission. "We must not rely too much on our ally, Japan, in the struggle for national rejuvenation; we should have self-confidence, and depend on ourselves to achieve our rejuvenation." Chairman Chu Shen of the Commission declared.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	75.60	Same
Mitsubishi Heavy Ind. (short-term)	92.30	— 0.30
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	74.10	— 0.10
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.20	Same

OIL SUPPLY POSITION WORSENS IN AMERICA

Provision for Forces Abroad Made Difficult by Losses of Tankers, Drop in Production

The United States is confronted with great difficulty due to the rapid increase in the demand for petroleum, a fact never anticipated prior to the outbreak of the present great war, says the Yomiuri on the basis of several messages recently received from the United States.

The United States is planning major air raids on Japan from its air bases in China. Specialists, however, consider it very difficult for the United States to supply its air units in China with the enormous quantity of gasoline indispensable for its activities. Due to the rapid development of military operations, the United States is now confronted with much difficulty relative to the supply of oil, a phenomenon never known in its history. As a result of the irresistible offensives of the German submarines the United States and Britain have lost 5,700,000 tons of their tankers, of which they had 6,100,000 tons prior to the outbreak of the present war.

In order to make good the big loss of tankers, the United States is now enaged in the installation of oil pipes between Western Texas and California. Since the outbreak of the war, the oil fields of California have been kept in full swing in order to supply the U.S. navy, air units, and land troops engaged in military operations in the southwestern Pacific, Australia and Alaska, as well as the factories in various Latin American states and in the United States with petroleum and gasoline. The burden is too heavy for the Californian oil fields to bear. Especially, the development of naval, land, and air operations in the Tunisia theater of war is rapidly increasing the demand for oil and gasoline, which is imposing an additional burden on the oil-fields of California.

In order to meet the situation, the Washington Government is considering the development of the oil industry in Texas. According to a recent issue of the New York Times, however, the expansion of the oil fields of Texas is considered impossible at least for one year to come on account of the iron and steel shortage.

The Financial Times openly manifests the gloomy situation in which the United States stands at present relative to the supply of petroleum, quoting the latest statement by the chief of the U.S. National Defense Petroleum Adjustment Bureau, that "The production of American petroleum in 1943 will reach 801,000,000 barrels at the best, which corresponds to only 57 per cent of the oil consumption in 1942."

EXCHANGE OF GOODS IN E. ASIA ESSENTIAL

Economic Construction of Sphere Easy by Smooth Interchange of Commodities

The result of his thoroughgoing study of the present and future of the trade and exchange of Greater East Asia has been made public by Dr. Teizo Inouye, in recent issues of the Nippon Sangyo. Japan's success in the present war is inseparably connected with its success in the economic construction of Greater East Asia which, in its turn, is dependent on the successful development of trade and exchange among various countries in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, says Dr Inouye. His article runs in brief as follows:

The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere covers about 20 per cent of the total area of the world, and contains an almost inexhaustible supply of a large variety of natural products, including raw-silk, rice, fishery products, lumber, coal (Japan); beans, ores, coal, millet, Indian corns, kaoliang, and hempen fibers (Manchoukuo); raw-silk, cotton, rice, eggs, tea, salt, meat, skins and hide, coal, and tung oil (China); rice coal, Indian corn and salt (French Indo-China); rice, lumber, salt, and tin (Thailand); iron ore, copper, chrome, manganese, Manila hemp, sugar and copra (the Philippines); Petroleum, tin, bauxite, rubber, sugar, quinine and copra, (the East Indies); tin, iron ore and rubber (Malai); rice, petroleum, and tungsten (Burma).

Construction Not Difficult

Now, if these natural resources are fully developed and smoothly exchanged among the different regions in Greater East Asia, the economic construction of the sphere will be realized without any difficulty. For the development of those natural resources, therefore, the Japanese Government has decided on several practical measures as specified in the "Principle of the Regional Planning Policy," and the "Principle of the Japan, Manchoukuo, and China Economic Construction Plan" which were made public in September and November, 1940, respectively. In July, 1942, the East Asia Construction Deliberation Commission announced its "Policy for the Economic Construction of Greater East Asia."

The gist of the Greater East Asia Economic Construction Plan established and announced by the East Asia Construction Deliberative Council may be summarized as follows:

(a) Japan, as the leader of East Asia, must carry out a rapid expansion of its heavy industries, so that it may supply all other countries in Greater East Asia with machines and other articles indispensable for the increase of the productive power of those countries. The raw materials required for the development of Japan's heavy industries are to be imported from Manchoukuo, China, and various regions in the Southern Pacific.

Roles of Manchou, China

(b) Manchoukuo and China, by developing their mining and farming industries, shall supply Japan with various materials required for the development of Japan's heavy industries. Meanwhile, they shall exercise great efforts for the development of their light industries.

(c) The southern regions shall devote their efforts for the development of their agricultural industries, so that they may supply Japan, Manchoukuo, and China with petroleum, iron ore, tin ore, rubber and other mineral and agricultural products, for which they are to purchase from Japan machines, tools, instruments, and other products of Japan's light industries.

U.S. STILL DREAMS OF RESTORING GOLD

Country Basking in Illusions of Bringing Back Currency Based On Metal After War

The United States and Britain are now blatantly broadcasting their post-war programs as if they were confident of a conclusive victory on the side of the anti-Axis Powers. Evidently this proclamation of their post-war programs is motivated from their thinly-veiled and laughter-provoking ruse to patch up the series of reverses they have so far sustained in the current World War.

For instance, according to a special dispatch from a Mainichi correspondent at Buenos Aires dated April 10, the post-war programs include, among the numerous others proposed by the Anglo-Americans a phantastic schedule to restore the gold standard on the termination of the current war.

Interviewed by newspapers reporters on April 4, United States Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau outlined the potential international currency policy of the United States to the following effects:

Meeting Planned

"I would like to emphasize the need for restoring the gold standard on the termination of the current war with the international currencies stabilized on the basis of gold species. We will shortly hold a meeting of the representatives of the various countries concerned for discussions of problems concerning the contemplated establishment of exchange equalization funds, for which those countries will be called upon to make contributions so as to facilitate international trade among them.

"The United States has already decided to disburse $5,000,000,000 or half the total sum needed for the establishment of exchange equalization funds. I have already circularized letters of invitation to the meeting among 37 Anti-Axis countries and have obtained consent to attend from 10 of these countries."

It is obvious that the United States has been prompted to work out a plan to restore the gold standard for the sole purpose of getting all the profit for its plutocracy as it formerly did on the strength of the gold standard. Everybody knows that a huge amount of gold species gathered from all corners of the world and estimated to exceed $20,000,000,000 is now idly stored in a mountain recess of Kentucky State.

U.S. People concerned

In view, however, of the shifting state of the economic phases in the world and of the resultant rise in value of commodities over and above the influence of gold species, the American people are greatly concerned as to the possible downfall of their financial resources in the event of the nullification of the vast gold reserves in the country. It is for this reason, indeed, that the Washington authorities are in dead earnest in their attempt at the restoration of the gold standard.

Across the Atlantic in Britain, Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Kingsley Wood introduced on April 7 a post-war international currency policy in the form of a White Paper as if in response to the similar movement in the United States. This policy has been elaborately worked out by the famous economist John Maynard Keynes who is connected with the Bank of England, and is popularly called the Keynes' plan. Superficially observed, this plan is different from what has been introduced by Henry Morgenthau, but it is essentially the same for it is based on the fundamental policy of the British Government of recognizing the value of gold species and of being sympathetic with the American Government in connection with the restoration of the gold standard so as to regain its financial influence in cooperation with the United States.

After all, these plans synchronously mapped out by the United States and Britain are characteristic of their boundless ambitions to feather their own purses at the expense of smaller countries, but the smooth development of their plans is extremely doubtful.

SHANGHAI WILL CREATE TRADE, INDUSTRY BODIES

Will Be Subsidiaries of All-China Commercial Control Associations

As a result of exhaustive studies by the Shanghai Branch of the Commerce and Industry Ministry of the National Government of China, commercial and industrial associations to be created as subsidiaries of the recently-established All-China Commercial Control Association will be divided into ten groups with ten staple commodities as principal items.

The proposed associations will be established for the following ten staple commodities, it is understood:

Silk Tissues: Cotton Yarns and Fabrics: Woolen Tissues; Coal: Chemicals Cigarettes: Matches Hides & Leathers: Rubber: Metals.

Finances of Belligerents Compared

While Japan's War Expenditure Constitutes Only 56 Per Cent of National Income, That of U.S. Takes Up Over 80 Per Cent

In order to finance the ever-increasing war expenses, every belligerent nation is now resorting to increased taxation and issue of deficit bonds. Eiichi Kawakita on the editorial staff of the Keizai Mainichi in the April issue of the magazine Jikyoku Joho makes a comparison of tax increases and deficit bond issues between the Axis and anti-Axis Powers. He says:

Japan's estimates for the fiscal year of 1943-4 exceed the ¥40,000,000,000 mark comprising ¥13,200,000,000 under the general account and ¥27,000,000,000 under extraordinary military expenditure. Of this total, however, approximately ¥4,200,000,000 is transferred from the general account to the extraordinary military expenditure account, leaving a net expenditure of ¥36,000,000,000, which is an increase of ¥11,300,000,000 over the year previous in which the estimates amounted to ¥24,700,000,000. The national income for the fiscal year of 1943-4 amounts to ¥50,000,000,000 representing 72 per cent of the estimates. For the fiscal year of 1942-3 the national dividend was ¥45,000,000,000, so that the percentage of expenditure over national income was 56 per cent.

Percentage Greater

When we turn our eyes toward America across the Pacific, we find that the percentage of expenditure over national dividend is much greater, which speaks eloquently to us of the frantic efforts which America is making at expansion of its war preparations.

In the budgetary message sent to Congress on January 11, U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt demanded an amount of $109,000,000,000 as expenditure for the current year. The same message also mentioned that the national dividend for the same year would amount to $135,000,000,000. This means that the percentage of expenditure over national income will be more than 80 per cent. The larger portion of this expenditure is represented by war expenses, representing 92 per cent of the total expenditure or $100,000,000,000, which equals 69 per cent of the national income. In 1942 the percentage of military expenses over national income was 40, in 1941 4 per cent and in 1940 only 2 per cent.

In Britain, the expenditure for the fiscal year of 1939-40, in which the present Great War broke out, was £1,821,000,000, which was only 36 per cent of the national income amounting to £5,058,000,000, but the following year saw the expenditure increased to £3,884,300,000 and the national dividend to £6,454,000,000, the former representing about 60 per cent of the latter. In 1941-2 the expenditure rose to £4,776,000,000 covering about 65 per cent of the national income of £77,346,000,000. The national consumption in Britain during the three years since the outbreak of the Great War is estimated to have amounted respectively to £3,997,000,000, £4,303,000,000 and £4,496,000,000.

This means that the sum total of expenditure and national spending for each of these three years exceeded the national income by £760,000,000, £1,733,000,000 and £1,926,000,000 respectively. The proportion of military expenses over expenditure made a sudden increase to 62 per cent in 1939-40 from 37 per cent for the year previous, but it showed a further increase to 83 per cent for the year of 1940-41. The subsequent percentage is not yet available, but there is no doubt that military expenses occupy the major portion of the annual expenditure.

British War Cost

While the total war expenses for the 55 months of the Great War I were £9,500,000,000, for the full three years since the outbreak of the present war, namely from September 1939 to August 1942, the total war expenses of Britain amounted to £12,100,000,000.

In order to finance this enormous increase in war expenses as much as possible by means of increased taxation, Britain soon after the outbreak of the war resorted to the lowering of the taxable point and an increase in the inheritance tax rates, which were followed by successive increases involving direct, indict, income, consumption taxes as well as the institution of purchase tax, but all of these measures proved of little practical value.

The increased taxation enforced in April 1941 was, however, a fairly decisive one. The rate of income tax was set at 10 shillings per 1 pound of income, and at the same time, the taxable point was lowered to £140 for an unmarried person, £250 for a married person and £400 for a married person with more than two children, the tax rate being raised to 10 per cent of the net income. The above rates are gradational when income exceeds certain prescribed limits until 50 per cent is reached. In addition to this income tax, sub-taxes and a kind of compulsory savings called the post-bellum credit are imposed, so that those who receive the highest income have to pay out 97.5 per cent of their income.

P.I. AUGMENTS PRODUCTION OF CIGARETTES, MATCHES

Arrivals of Necessary Materials From Japan Ensures Supplies For Islanders

With the steady arrivals of necessary raw materials from Japan and other overseas sources of supplies, the production of cigarettes and matches in the Philippines has been remarkably augmented, according to a Domei dispatch from Manila dated April 7.

It is true that for some time in the past the cigarette factories were inconvenienced by the shortage of rice paper, but the recent arrivals of large quantities of rice paper has had an immediate effect of accelerating the production of cigarettes so much so that there is every prospect of maintaining adequate supplies all over the islands.

Formerly there were more than 40 brands of cigarettes sold in the Philippines, but the Japanese Military Authorities reduced the number of brands to 24 so as to facilitate transactions. Now it is expected that the new brands of cigarettes will be marketed through the network of retailers on the islands.

On the other hand, local manufacturers of matches are speeding up their productions by virtue of the drugs and other raw materials sufficiently arriving from Japan. It is learned that those living in Manila City will have ample rations of matches at reasonable prices.

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April 13
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
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Balance	41,754	28,942

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1943

Anglo-American War Aims

What are the war aims of the British and the American governments? The Atlantic Charter and the declarations frequently made by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill are merely an array of rhetorical flourishes and can hardly be regarded as containing these countries' true aspirations. As a matter of fact, the governments of Britain and the United States have been pushing, without any qualm of conscience, measures which are in direct contradiction to the purport of the Atlantic Charter.

The best indication of Britain's war aims is the fact that it still dreams of re-establishing its repressive rule over Shonan, Malai and Burma. In other words, Britain's war aim is to put Asia under British control.

It need hardly be said that such an object not only runs counter to the provisions of the Atlantic Charter but is against all the rules of human decency. There must, indeed, be many even among the British people who are aware of the unjust nature of their country's war aim. To wage a war for the object of putting Asia under British control is as unjust and inhumane as it would be for Asiatics to fight to establish their sway over Europe.

What is the object for which the American Government has plunged its people into the present war? That Government also dreams of controlling Asia. The idea of returning Asia to the Asiatics is alien to America. If she had such an idea, she would not be fighting the present war. She is opposed to the Nanking Government because it is devoted to the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Greater Asia principle. She contemplates sucking Asia dry by exploiting the Chungking regime for this purpose.

American history is replete with cases in which the United States, in her relations with countries in Central America and in the Caribbean, supported as legitimate such administrations as suited her own purpose, while condemning as illegal such administrations as she found inconvenient. The United States is now extending her Monroe Doctrine to Asia and is supporting in China the regime which answers her purpose.

The United States and Britain have deceived the Chungking regime into believing that they are fighting to restore China to Chungking, but anyone with a semblance of knowledge of Anglo-Saxon diplomacy must realize how pitiful is the fate of the followers of Chiang Kai-shek. It is possible that some of the leaders in Chungking are fully cognizant that the self-seeking Anglo-American nations have nothing but selfish designs behind their altruistic pleadings and are acting in concert with them merely for the sake of their personal gain or through fear of being liquidated by Chiang. Such men are traitors who have sold their country for a price.

As for the American and British governments their war aims regarding Asia are the height of hypocrisy, for while announcing on the one hand that they are fighting to free the enslaved peoples of the world, they remain conspicuously silent regarding the problem of returning Asia to the Asiatics and for the excellent reason that one of prime reasons they are fighting today is to keep Asia under their shackles.

If notwithstanding this the Chungking leaders really think that the United States and Britain are fighting for the purpose of returning Asia to the Asiatics they are more to be pitied than sympathized with.

After all is said and done, the United States Government is contemplating Anglo-American or American control of Asia in violation of the spirit of the Atlantic Charter of its own concoction. Such a scheme is just as inequitable as a plan for the Asiatic control of America. Why is America fighting for such an unjust cause? Is there not a single Washington or Lincoln among the American people today who champions justice? There must certainly be Americans who are conscious of the inequity of the war aim of their country. It is also conceivable that the blood of Washington and Lincoln still runs in the veins of the American people today. They are perhaps obliged to remain silent under the pressure of their Government, for the pressure of democratic government is harder than that of any other form of government. Washington and Lincoln rose against oppression and fought courageously for a just cause. Is it possible that the American people have become so degraded that none of them is now alive to the sense of justice? We think not. The injustice of American or British rule of Asia must certainly be obvious to Americans and Britons. Indeed, the inequity of such a rule is proclaimed in the Atlantic Charter itself.

It is hardly necessary to say that America is not a country where justice prevails. The inequity of her domestic politics or her democratic government is revealed in the famous book on The American Commonwealth by Viscount Bryce, who was a great friend of America. The United States Government is fighting for the avowed purpose of forcing democracy or such a degenerate form of government on the world, though in reality she is fighting for the promotion of her own interests. We may cite the following from John Gunther's Inside Latin-America to show the kind of government which the United States gives to her protectorates. It will give the reader a fair idea of how Asia would fare under American rule.

According to Gunther the reason why Puerto Rico is desperately poor is because of the following reasons in addition to its over-population:

"Puerto Rico's existence mainly rests on sugar, but 65 per cent of its sugar production is controlled by four large American companies, which are absentee capitalists. Naturally, their profit will simply swell their own coffers, profiting Puerto Rico's economy not at all. The profits all go to America. The truth is not far to seek. During the last 15 years the four American concerns carried $78,000,000 of profits (the amount is five times the yearly budget of Puerto Rico) from Puerto Rico.

"Customs tariff rates of Puerto Rico are the same as those of the United States. This means that Puerto Ricans buy things paying as high prices as Americans. Puerto Ricans are miserably poor. They are paying as high prices for their shoes, foodstuffs, instruments, textiles and other consumptive goods as Americans pay in New York.

"They must pay the same prices as the Americans do. Puerto Rico imports a large amount of rice (250,000,000 pounds a year) from Louisiana for from four to five cents a pound. This is due to the fact that America imposes an import tariff of two cents a pound to check the imports of rice from Thailand and other countries. The rice price thus is naturally high. Another reason that Puerto Rico is poor comes from the fact that the coastal navigation law of the United States is applied to Puerto Rico.

"Freight rates between New York and Puerto Rico are terrific, but the latter must get the majority of materials through this route. Puerto Rico would have made itself a profitable export country had it not been paying unduly high rates. The shipping of Puerto Rico is monopolized by the United States. The sugar freight from Manila to New York, 10,000 miles, is only two cents a bag, but that from Puerto Rico to New York, only 1,300 miles, is 18 cents. All this provides the background for the improverishment and low plane of livelihood of Puerto Rico. The result is that, while the milk consumption in America per capita per day is 3/4 pint, that in Puerto Rico is just one spoonful.

The inequitable nature of American diplomacy is widely known. We need not recapitulate here how she annexed the Western States, how she took possession of Panama, what pressure she exerted on the Caribbean and Central American countries and how brazen-facedly she invaded North Africa. She tries to force on others what she arbitrarily calls justice, but how fictitious her justice is has been amply proved by facts.

We may well leave the American and British peoples to scrutinize the war aims of their respective governments. If they dispassionately compare the war aims of their governments with those of the Japanese Government, they will be able to see clearly the unquestioned superiority of the latter. Japan's sole object is to build Asia for the Asiatics in accordance with the grand spirit of "Hakko Ichiu," while America and Britain are bent on achieving their sordid aims under the cloak of a pretended justice.

A Year Ago Today

April 14, 1942

Forty thousand prisoners and many spoils of war, including cannon, tanks, machine-guns and ammunition, formed the principal war gains of the Imperial Forces in the Philippines area since they launched their general assault up to April 12, according to a communique released today by the Imperial Headquarters.

East Asia's Editorial Forum

Japan's War Aims

(From The Shanghai Times)

In the current war Japan is staking her very existence as a nation in fighting Anglo-American aggression. It is absolutely necessary for Japan and other Asiatic nations to clear this part of the world of all traces of Anglo-American Imperialism if they are to become politically independent, economically prosperous and militarily strong to such an extent that the whole of East Asia may be enabled to enjoy the largest possible measure of security for centuries to come. In this connection a serious conflict had long been looming between Japan and the Anglo-American Powers. Nevertheless, Japan had no intention of precipitating an armed clash with the United States or Britain. On the contrary, she was decidedly in favor of peaceful means in coping with the situation. Indeed, she was more than willing to meet the United States and Britain halfway so long as her own security was not threatened. As a matter of fact, however, the United States finally forced Japan to choose between war and submission to Anglo-American Imperialism, when, in the summer of 1941, it launched a relentless economic war against Japan. And Japan chose the former, and what has since ensued is her life and death struggle against the enemy Powers.

The statement made by the Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the Japanese War Ministry at a committee session of the Imperial Diet in Tokyo obviously deserves serious attention on the part of the general public, for its perusal will enlighten the reader considerably regarding the war aims of the United States as well as the position in which Japan found herself previous to the war. Holding President Roosevelt's political ambition and some State Department officials and naval chauvinists mainly responsible for the jingoistic policy of the United States towards Japan, the War Ministry official revealed that Japan's repeated proposal for a joint Japanese-American effort to stave off the imminent world crisis had been persistently turned down by the United States.

In fact, Japan was fully aware of her position in the situation then prevailing throughout the world following the China affair in East Asia and the Anglo-Axis war in Europe. She also knew full well that the United States and herself were the only Powers capable of saving the whole world from the otherwise inevitable war ravages, as declared by the Japanese War Ministry official referred to above. For this very reason Japan warned the United States that, if the two nations fought each other, the whole heritage of human civilization would be doomed to ruin, and moreover offered cooperation in averting the impending world catastrophe. But the United States obstinately turned a deaf ear to all peaceful suggestions or warnings and finally forced Japan to take up arms in self-defense for her own sake as well as for East Asia as a whole.

Japan's war aims, therefore, are very simple and obvious, for essentially Japan is fighting for her own existence and defense so as to make East Asia secure and thus contribute to universal peace, whereas the Anglo-American Powers are waging a war which they could have easily avoided for no other purpose than to preserve their "vested rights and interests," or the ill-gotten spoils of their piratic imperialism, in this part of the world. The liberation of the Asiatic nations from Anglo-American Imperialism and the construction of a new order and a sphere of co-prosperity in East Asia can be regarded as the natural sequel to Japan's desperate effort to defend the whole of East Asia.

Civilization and War

(From The Hongkong News)

When the history of the present world conflict comes to be written, those responsible for its compilation will no doubt devote a great many pages to pointing out the striking differences that became patent not only as regards the causes which led to this mighty conflagration, but as to its effects on the standards of civilization as they had come to be accepted by the world in general. True, the relative conceptions of such standards varied in the different countries which were brought into conflict with each other, but what will be universally accepted after the thunder of guns and the roar of war machines have ceased will be that despite the material destruction and havoc wrought by this twentieth century Armageddon, the supreme objective was to save civilization from total collapse or a reversion to a state in which selfishness and lust for domination would prevail.

This is, of course, a mere generalization of war aims and it is only a closer analysis of these aims of the conflicting nations that will reveal on which side truth, justice and righteousness form the basis of the ideals for which the present battle is being fought. The one factor which is common to all the nations involved in this great clash of arms is that the people—the workers in the offices and in the factories, the laborers in the fields, doctors, lawyers, scientists and research experts—have concentrated their entire effort and attention on the war efforts of their countries. Apart from this common factor, the ideals and objects of the warring camps differ profoundly.

These ideals and aims have already become well-known and their differences need not be stressed here again. What is important, particularly from the viewpoint of the Axis Powers, who are striving to save civilization from that collapse or reversion to a state of selfishness and lust for domination to which we have already referred, is that the normal trends of their own people and the people who have come to accept their war aims should not be entirely diverted towards war and its effects. The education of the young must go on unhindered, research by doctors and scientists into channels which will bring benefits to humanity in general must be continued, the development of the aesthetic must be carried out, moral and spiritual training must be encouraged and, in fact, every aspect for raising civilization to even higher standards and improving cultural and social life must be explored and studied.

It is here that the real contrast in the ideals for which the Axis Powers are fighting lies. The Imperial Japanese Government has been paying particular attention to these very aspects of civilization. It has been recognized that, especially in wartime, the need for pursuing such a wide policy is of paramount importance for the successful attainment of the goal for which Japan, as the leader of the East Asiatic New Order, entered the present conflict. While the anti-Axis nations continue to have to drive their peoples on to increased war efforts and to goad their spirits into demonstrations of patriotism, the unselfish attitude of the Japanese Government towards their own nationals and the inhabitants of the occupied countries has brought about a spontaneous response which is an insurance that civilization in the East Asiatic sphere will not only be saved from destruction, but will be raised to a standard never before attained in the world.

The Unfriendly Atlantic

(From the Noon Extra)

Water, like fire, is a good friend but a dangerous enemy. There's plenty of water in the Atlantic Ocean, and its potentiality for good or evil is a vast as the broad stretches of green water between the United States and Great Britain and Africa. The isolationists in America recognized the Atlantic as a friend, and wanted to keep it so. Roosevelt made the Atlantic the bitter enemy of the American people by dragging the United States into the war. No longer is the Atlantic Ocean the friend and ally of the United States, protecting its long coast-line from an attack from Europe with a benevolent 3,000-mile stretch of water. Instead it has become a most menacing enemy by lending itself to the operations of the German submarine arm. It is no respector of neutrality. The Atlantic is always on the side of the defender; and, having elected to attack Germany, the United States must fight the powerful ally of the Reich, the broad Atlantic.

The American people, as a whole, do not yet know what they are up against. Thus far their leaders have fought only a war of propaganda; and the Americans are the best propagandists in the world, excelling even the cunning British. They are pepped up by production figures, and hey don't seem to realize that their tanks, guns and planes are no use, no matter how numerous they may be, so long as they remain in the United States.

For four months the tide of war favored the Soviet Union on the Eastern front. In this critical period of Germany's destiny Great Britain and the United States were proffered a God-given chance to attack the Reich under the most favorable circumstances; but it was not to be. The unfriendly Atlantic intervened, and the golden moment passed away. The men were there, the equipment was there; but the Atlantic was also there, and it was the happy hunting ground for indefatigable packs of German submarines.

Roosevelt and Churchill have promised that this year will be a year of Anglo-American offensives; but maybe they will be forced to eat their promise. They've done it before, you know; they may have to do it again.

The U-boat menace is not decreasing: it is increasing. Everyone, even in the enemy camp, admits that German submarines are being built faster than they can be sunk. If the U-boat menace is already too much for the enemy to cope with now, how will it be when an additional four or five hundred submarines slide into the Atlantic to join in the merry hunt?

The total mobilization of American and British armed might against Germany is a physical impossibility because of the Atlantic; and nothing short of total mobilization of all power can defeat the German forces in the West. This war can end in only one way: the final victory of the Axis Powers. It is so because the Axis nations have faithful allies—the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

PEOPLE OF BURMA GAIN THRESHOLD OF NEW ERA

Implicit Trust Is Reflected in Attitude Toward Japanese

By TAKEO ODA
(From the Shincho)

Beneath the veneer of present-day Burma is a deeply ingrained civilization of the past which had shed so much glory on the Burmese people. The brilliant golden pagodas in Rangoon with their spires reaching high into the sky, the native costumes of the people, and crimson shopping bags all point to the ineradicable inclination of the Burmese people to adhere to their past which had permitted them to live unfettered and free, and not in bondage as they were during the British rule.

The only vestige of British policy in Burma today is the English language which the Burmese people have been forced to learn. The daily habits of the people remain to this day, unaffected and simple, with none of the complaisant sophistication of the foreigners. They abhor western-styled clothing, western food and western religion.

Why is this so? Perhaps the repugnance for foreign things and mannerisms is incited by the oppressive rule of the British which has tried to stamp out the natural aspirations of the people for freedom and joy. On the other hand, one must not overlook the People's respect and admiration for the past.

National traits are determined and moulded by environment. Sometimes they undergo a complete change. As the Burmese people stand at the threshold of a new dawn which will bring the first rays of independence and freedom to shine on their beloved soil, they must surely be overwhelmed by the sublimity of the day which is held in store for them.

The inhabitants of Burma today are unable to suppress their joy and exhilaration. Their trust and confidence in the new order, their desire to maintain the friendly relationship with Japan are reflected in their daily actions to assist the Japanese Military Administration.

On August 1 and 3 of last year, when the Central Administrative Organ was established under the leadership of Mr. Ba Maw, the people vowed to extend their assistance to the end that the restoration of peace and order might thereby be hastened. The interest in Japan has mounted since then. When films depicting Japan were shown in two of the main theaters in Rangoon, the Burmese audience sat quietly throughout the whole showing, intent and struck by the brilliant progress and achievement of another nation which was also a member of the Asiatic continent. Mr. Ba Maw was also deeply moved by the movie, especially by the scenes depicting the industrial developments in Japan. The picture was shown for a period of a week to meet the public demand. What better proof can be offered of the exhilarating sentiments stirring the Burmese people who have found at last a new friend, a powerful friend in whom they can place their fullest trust and faith.

A spirited development in all phases of activities in Burma may be expected when independence is granted to them. Customs and habits will probably gradually change to conform with the new ideal radiating to all corners of Asia from Japan.

Japan will therefore be required to act as a patient guide and friend of the Burmese people who must be made to understand Japan more fully. Furthermore, no efforts must be spared to unravel for them the new current of world events which is changing the course of history, the current whose fountain-head is located in the ideal of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, for to those who will but patiently follow this new stream, there will be joy and co-prosperity the likes of which have never been experienced under Anglo-Saxon rule.

In the Periodicals

Taiheiyo, Vol. 6, No. 4, April, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Taiheiyo Kyokai, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Feature articles: Advance of Life of Races, Theory of Wartime Diplomacy, Training Education in Wartime, Development of Southern Regions, Emergency Counter-Measures of Increased Production of Iron and Steel, Country and People of Burma, and Gandhi and India's Independence Movement.

Shashin Shuho; a weekly pictorial issued by the Board of Information, No. 266 dated April 7, 1943 (in Japanese).

WAR DEVELOPMENTS RELEGATE BRITAIN TO SUBORDINATE STATUS

With Loss of Leadership, British Are Powerless to Check American High-Handedness

By NAOMIKI SAITO
(From the Seikai Orai)

Part II

British people are, by nature, pirates. It was through piracy that they built their country; invading the weak countries and by stooping to plunder and exploitation it amassed a great fortune and rose to power as the Great British Empire, an empire that fattens by suckling other people's blood. The world order which Britain built is based on the principles of indiscriminating relationships between a conqueror and the conquered, a ruler and the ruled, and an exploiter and the exploited. By maintaining these unequitable relationships with absolute disregard for justice, Englishmen tried to elevate themselves as permanent rulers and, at the same time, chain down the peoples of the other countries as permanent slaves. Thus they were constantly on the lookout to check any rising nation. Fearing the growing power of the Hohenzollern Germany, some quarter of a century ago, Britain instigated the first World War to curb her. Later at the Washington Conference, it conspired with America to bring pressure upon Japan. Whether they used armed force or political blackmail did not matter to the English statesmen so long as they checked their rising opponents. But no matter how much power Britain possessed, that nation was unable to carry out the measures against foreign Powers independently. It was always necessary to borrow the strength of America. This was the case at the time of the first World War when it narrowly escaped a total military defeat.

Hitler Rises to Power

Upon the ascension to power of Adolf Hitler and his party, Germany steadily recovered her stability and grew in power by leaps and bounds. Germany concluded a treaty with Japan and Italy to form an all-powerful Tri-Partite Alliance and the voice denouncing the continuation of the inequitable old world order grew louder and louder. Since Britain was unable to act alone, the support of America was once more made inevitable.

Having completely lost all trace of the former power with which the British Empire was built, England is relinquishing her position as the ruler of the old world order. Britain had established an inequitable old world order based upon the principles of injustice. Therefore once it begins to lose power, it cannot escape being made the target of effrontery and counter-attack by one of its own groups. An order built by a cut-throat pirate is such a system. A powerful pirate can subdue any attacker who dares to cross swords with him, but once his powers begin to decline he will be double-crossed by one of his own men and vanquished. This is the law of the pirates. Consequently it is the natural fate of England, who had lost her powers, to be robbed and vanquished by one of her own Anglo-Saxon pirate comrades who gained sufficient power to subdue her, America.

When Britain was still looked upon with awe and as the ruler of the old world order, she successfully brought into her camp a number of weak and small neutral nations and mobilized them again in the anti-Axis war. Those unfortunte nations were placed on the very front lines while Britain herself remained in the rear to direct the war. While those small nations were being eliminated, one by one by the Axis forces, Britain possessed neither the power nor the ability, to send aid to those dying nations. In their hour of need Britain failed them which, in turn, lowered the British prestige in the eyes of the world.

Cannot Be Tricked

Today the few remaining neutral nations are sagacious enough not to be tricked by the British and become its tools in this great war. Even Egypt, a British protectorate, is firm in its stand to remain out of the Anglo-Saxon war. The various anti-Axis countries are also deserting Britain to place their confidence in America.

During the period the British fleet proudly plowed the seven seas, Britain's scattered overseas colonies pledged their allegiance to the motherland. But when the actual strength of that fleet, heralded as the world's strongest, was put to test and failed to come up to its expectation, British colonies were eager to part from Britain. They sought the bosom of America who was after the control of the world's seven seas with the sheer weight of a large number of warships. Australia's reliance on America, rather than on her motherland, is a typical example. That country's pledge of loyalty and allegiance to the London Government was good so long as her continental safety was guaranteed by the naval strength of the British navy. She sent thousands of tons of foodstuffs and even troops to help the mother-country. However when the latter lost the power to come to the aid of Australia to prevent her from becoming an "orphan in the Pacific," the Commonwealth Government enlisted under the banner of the American Government.

The 400,000,000 people of India have been willfully oppressed and exploited to the bone by their tyrannical English masters during the long height of the British power. At the time of the first World War, the British Government solemnly promised to grant India her inde-

Loses Leadership

England is still receiving American aid. But the leadership of Africa, long enjoyed by England, has passed into the hands of the Americans. Having been reduced to a subordinate position, Britain seems powerless to check American high-handedness in Africa. Furthermore, the De Gaullist regime is firm in its stand against the American puppet. It is but natural for the De Gaullists to oppose the Darlan faction which is another figurehead regime, like itself, but supported by America. Britain's responsibility to the De Gaullist regime is heavy because if it does not uphold that regime and help it realize its aim, the prestige of the British Government will be lost completely. Moreover, if Britain were to remain silent over the American designs with the Darlan faction not only the De Gaullists but other governments in exile, who placed their confidence in the British Government and acted as the latter's tools to have their ultimate wishes achieved, will lose faith and alienate their ties with the British Government. This is why Britain plotted the assassination of Admiral Darlan. It will be recalled that at the time of Admiral Darlan's assassination, both British and American newspapers hurled a barrage of denials and accusation at each other which helped only to aggravate animosity between the two so-called partner nations.

After the death of Darlan, his post was filled by General Henri Giraud. Unlike his predecessor, Giraud was more pro-British. However such personal inclination was not to solve the delicate problem so easily, for even after he was placed on the vacant saddle, differences continued to prevail among Britain, America and the De Gaullists. British newspapers went as far as to demand the removal of the Commander of the American Expeditionary Forces to North Africa, General Dwight Eisenhower, from his post. With the aim to settle the unsavory situation, President Roosevelt rushed Frank Murphy, former Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, to North Africa. A meeting between General de Gaulle and Giraud was also schemed. All of these maneuvers, however, ended in failure. And as a final alternative the Churchill-Roosevelt interview took place in Casablanca.

Confer at Casablanca

As a result of the Casablanca talk, the Anglo-American fracas centering around the North African puppet regime, looked on the surface, to have been settled. It was nothing more than a temporary settlement and did not, by any means, mean a permanent settlement of differences. Hidden behind a seemingly friendly mask of Anglo-Saxon alliance to cover their mutual discords but burning with desire for world domination within their hearts, neither Britain nor America was willing to come to terms on the French North African problems. From the very beginning the Soviet Union did not consider the Anglo-American landings in French North Africa as the promised Second Front aid, but as a step by the Anglo-American Powers toward the realization of their imperialistic ambitions. Premier Stalin was wise enough not to attend the Casablanca fiasco.

America's ambition is much broader than mere control of Africa. First of all, it plans to stabilize Africa before extending its influence on the European continent. For centuries Britain had usurped the rights of Europe, and now America is making preparations to succeed Britain. Thus the talk at Casablanca exchanged by the two great Anglo-American hypocrites, is likened to a game of deception between an old fox and a sly badger. As each leader tries to sound the other without disclosing his own sentiment, the cleavage between them widens. pendence at the termination of the conflict if she would mobilize the country's natural resources and manpower and help the British cause. India responded wholeheartedly. Yet when peace was restored, instead of the promised independence, a strong-armed rule was the British reward to the Indians for their tremendous sacrifices.

Treachery Remembered

Since that treacherous deed is still fresh in the minds of the Indian people, they have no desire whatsoever to render any form of aid to Britain in the present struggle. In-

(Continued on Page 4)